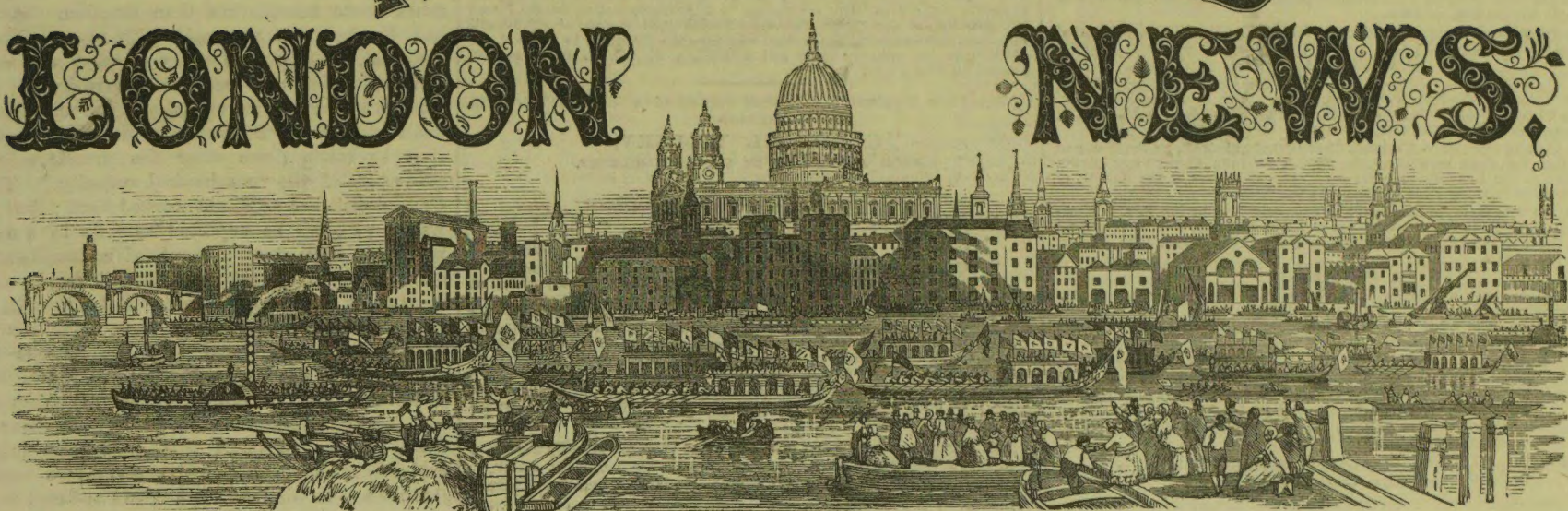


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

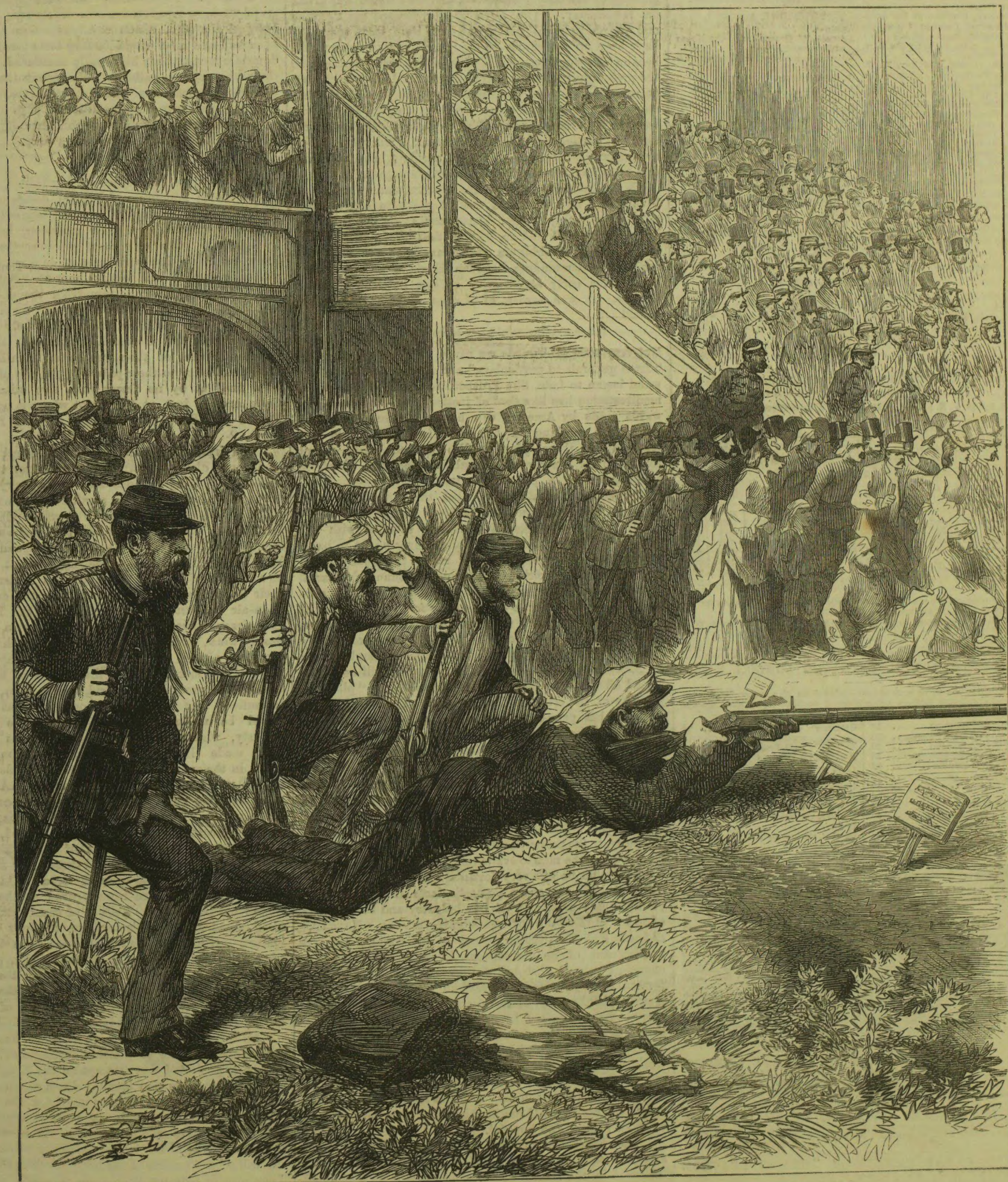


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No. 1716.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT (COLOURED) SIXPENCE BY POST, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE LAST SHOT FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.  
SEE PAGE 90.



## BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Hill House, Cashel, the Hon. Mrs. French, of a son.  
On the 18th inst., at 11, Champion-place, Upper Clapton, the wife of Edmund Walton, Esq., of a son.  
On the 23rd ult., at Victoria, Vancouver Island, the wife of William Raymond Clarke, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, F.R.S., assisted by the Rev. W. Cadman, Robert Sabine, of Westminster, C.E., to Ada Catherine, second daughter of Sir Charles Wheatstone, D.C.L., F.R.S., of Park-crescent, Regent's Park.

On the 23rd inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor, to the Lady Florence Seymour, second daughter of the Marquis of Hertford, and formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen.

On the 11th inst., at Earlsdon, Kirkcubrightshire, by the Rev. G. Cook, D.D., Herbert James, Esq., second son of Edward James, Esq., of Swarland Park, Northumberland, to Julia, third daughter of the late Sir John Gordon, Bart., of Earlsdon.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Lincoln, Mr. William Paul Riggall, third son of Mr. William Riggall, of Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 47.

On the 19th inst., at 23, Upper Wimpole-street, Hannah, widow of the late Michael Emanuel, aged 63.

On Tuesday, the 23rd inst. (of croup), at 53, Mare-street, Hackney, Robert John Chillingworth, aged 5 years and 5 months, eldest son of Robert Jesse Chillingworth, of the same address, and 26, Spital square, London, E.

On the 17th inst., at Richmond, Surrey, after six days' illness, Lydia Emma, the beloved wife of Charles Frederic Willis, and only daughter of James Gray, Esq., of Richmond, aged 22.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3.

SUNDAY, JULY 28.		Chester Amateur Regatta.	
Ninth Sunday after Trinity.		Goole Regatta.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Prebendary, Rector of Bishopsgate; 8 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory.		WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Nepean; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. C. Coghlan, chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; 7 p.m., the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A.		Exhibition of Royal Academy closes. Goodwood Races. Burton-on-Trent Amateur Regatta.	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Selwyn.		THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Lamas. Accession of George I. and the House of Brunswick, 1714.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal Savoy, and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., Rev. William Selwyn, D.D., Canon of Ely.		Rowing-Match on the Thames for Doggett's Prize. Goodwood Races.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Rector at the Temple.		FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.	
MONTDAY, JULY 29.		Goodwood Races. Royal Toxophilite Society. Hythe Regatta.	
William Wilberforce died, 1833. Goole Regatta.		Second Grand Amateur Athletic Festival at Hyde, near Manchester.	
TUESDAY, JULY 30.		SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.	
Goodwood Races begin.		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
		Barnes and Mortlake Amateur Regatta.	
		Crystal Palace: Opening of an Exhibition of Game and Sport Apparatus.	

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
7	51	8	19	9	51	10	33	11	10	12	16	1	32

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
July 17	29.888	59.1	53.2	82	0-10	52.7	66.0	SW. NW. NE.	87	.018
18	29.966	60.4	54.9	83	7	49.4	72.4	ESE. SW.	146	.000
19	30.045	63.4	52.8	70	5	53.7	75.6	SW. WSW. WNW.	100	.000
20	30.064	66.4	56.7	72	1	53.2	80.6	SW. SSW.	145	.000
21	..	..	..	..	..	55.9	86.2	SSW. SSE.	165	.000
22	29.844	67.7	62.9	85	7	59.4	83.4	ESE. SW.	143	.216
23	29.793	67.8	62.4	84	8	59.5	79.7	E. NE.	112	.168

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments at the above times, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.793	29.977	30.065	30.082	30.043	29.914	29.950
Temperature of Air	64.2	62.4	65.0	63.2	73.3	81.4	65.0
Temperature of Evaporation	59.3	58.1	58.0	61.0	68.0	70.9	64.5
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.	SSW.	S.	SE.	SW.

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Africa, West Coast of (a)	1d	Germany	2d
Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar	1d
via Southampton	2d	via France	3d
via Brindisi	2d	Holland, via Belgium	2d
Australia	1d	India, via Southampton	2d
via Brindisi	3d	Italy, via Brindisi	3d
Austria	2d	Mexico (a)	1d
Brazil	1d	New Zealand	1d
Canada	1d	Norway, via Denmark	5d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Spain	2d
China	1d	Sweden, via Denmark	4d
via Brindisi	3d	Switzerland	2d
Constantinople, via Marseilles	2d	United States	1d
Denmark, via Belgium	3d	West Indies	1d
Egypt, via Southampton (a)	1d		
France	1d		

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

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LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS.** MY AUNT'S SECRET (132nd time) by F. C. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.** THE EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS will CLOSE SATURDAY, AUG. 3. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

**DORIS GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"** with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francisco di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titanic," &c., at the DORIS GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Tr. to 11s. Admission, 1s.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have determined to discontinue issuing Double-Price Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price will be established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

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ENTITLED

"CARDINAL WOLSEY,"

FROM A PAINTING BY SIR JOHN GILBERT.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

A Ministerial dinner at the Mansion House, instead of at the Trafalgar, is now the great signal that "the beginning of the end" has come, and that signal was given on Wednesday. The Lord Mayor feasted the Premier and a large political party, and this time there seems to have been no drawback to enjoyment except the terrible heat of the weather, against which even the awful storm of the preceding night had operated in vain. Last year, it may be remembered—and the fact is fresh in Mr. Gladstone's memory—there were some unpleasantnesses at a civic banquet, and much trouble had to be taken by the more devoted partisans of the Government to show that these non-amenities were the result of accident, and were not due to any diminution of the Premier's popularity.

Mr. Gladstone was in the congratulatory vein on Wednesday, and he had a perfect right to express the satisfaction which he felt. Last year, at about the end of July, we were all told to believe that the signatures to the Treaty of Washington were guarantees not only for a complete understanding between England and America, but for the early abolition of all war between civilised Powers. It was a case of *Astrea Redux*, and orators beheld

Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend.

But very soon afterwards we came, as Lord Bacon says, "from generals to particulars," and *Astrea* and the olive-wand began to fade, like Prospero's charade of action. A manifestation less like that of justice than was soon afterwards made by America can hardly be imagined, and there was nothing of the olive in the way it was received in these islands. We do not wish, except for historical purposes, to recall the memory of about as disagreeable a period as we can mention. We gladly accept the allegation that the Americans were never in earnest about the Indirect Claims, and we as gladly believe that they are entirely satisfied with the Geneva declaration that such claims never ought to have been submitted. We are again ready to swear eternal friendship, in the spirit of the heroine of Canning's drama. Perhaps Lord Lytton is not quite right in his earnest protest against the doctrine of *amantium iræ*. In the case of nations such quarrels, when not carried too far, often prove the *reintegratio amoris*. There is an exceedingly good state of feeling between the people of England and of America at this time, and we trust it will be maintained all through what Mr. Gladstone calls the "plodding progress of the civil suit" at Geneva. The cloud, as he remarks, has passed from the horizon, and he was right to proclaim the fact from the City Observatory. The loud cheering which on this occasion rewarded his utterances showed that there is a sound, honourable, and common feeling on this subject. The Premier said well that the great question had been debated, not as a party matter, but as a question of the country.

It was not Mr. Gladstone's business to allude, except generally, to the present complex aspect of domestic affairs. But he is not the man to evade reference to large topics, and we think that he was very fortunate in the mode in which he treated the two great domestic facts of the day—the extraordinary prosperity of our industry and the attitude of so many thousands of the working classes. He spoke as became an Englishman proud of his nation, yet not unobservant of its temptations to go astray. He also enunciated the English belief that a nation that had been for centuries educated to freedom would not make any serious mistakes, and that in our habit of independent thought lay our safety, inasmuch as thereby is generated the feeling of responsibility. Mr. Gladstone showed the best taste in abstaining from any alarmist talk, as a weaker man might have done. He made no appeal to any class to rally round our institutions, for he believes that the machinery of those institutions contains arrangements for self-rectification, and he wisely advised us to be patient and hopeful.

The Premier's "claim," which he said it was not arrogant to lodge, that the Government had diligently laboured in the service of the country, will be examined by the tribunal of public opinion, and as this court does

not work in secret we shall speedily hear the sentence. It will be cynically said that there is an activity which is much more mischievous than inaction. At the end of last Session this was said with more vehemence than cynicism, for men were weary of what was called sensation legislation, and would fain have had an engagement that no important interest should on any provocation be dealt with by the Executive until our minds should have time to settle down after the grand reforming performances of the "mechanical majority." This year the Government has no doubt worked hard; but an account which we shall be expected to state in a fortnight will not show any great amount of accomplishment, and a system of "payment by results" might not be very favourable to Downing-street. But it ought to be conceded that many efforts have been made in a right direction, and we apprehend that the reasons for failures must be looked for in Parliament itself. That body was assembled in circumstances of much excitement, and special pressure was brought to bear upon the constituencies, in order that a Minister might have a majority pledged to carry certain large measures. By this means, no doubt, the Cabinet secured its ends; but at the price of obtaining a Parliament by no means so available for general and unpretending domestic legislation as for forcing back opposition to pretentious measures. In the present Session this latter power was but little called into action, and members who would have done yeoman's service in a fray were of comparatively small use in a vestry. Hence time has been fearfully wasted; crotchets have interfered with consistency; the one great political measure, which chiefly consists of details, has been left in a most unsatisfactory state; and the one great domestic measure has been sadly mutilated, in defiance of the wishes of its authors. We repeat that we concede that Government has done nearly all that it could, but circumstances have been against it. The best thing we could wish a Minister is the confidence of a Parliament which had been returned without a "cry."

Sovereignty, like most other earthly things, has two sides to it—visible honours and unseen dangers. In Europe there are few occupants of a throne whose lives have not, some time or other since their accession, been attempted by assassins. Our own most gracious Queen, as we all know, has more than once been made a mark for diseased vanity or decided madness to shoot at. Spain, therefore, could hardly expect to be free from the disgrace usually associated with any serious attack upon the life of Royalty. Last week the telegraph briefly announced to the people of the United Kingdom that the King and Queen of Spain, on their way home from the gardens of the Buen Retiro to their palace in the city of Madrid, had been fired at by no fewer than five miscreants, in the Calle Arenal, just at the point where it opens into the Puerta del Sol; but, happily, without receiving any harm.

The incidents connected with this event give a colour to it only dimly discernible in the first telegrams. It appears that King Amadeo had made every arrangement for a Royal visit to the northern provinces of Spain, which would occupy at least a month. He was to have started at a very early hour on the morrow of the 18th inst. The Queen and the two Royal children were to have remained, during his absence, either at the Escorial or at La Granja. The day had been unusually hot, and their Majesties had engaged to pass the evening at an open-air concert in the gardens of the Buen Retiro. Conspiracy, however, was even then busy in planning its deadly work, and, as a matter of course, had no sooner arranged all its details than it was betrayed by one or other of its members. In the course of the afternoon the Civil Governor of Madrid, Senor Mata, received information that during the coming night an attempt would be made upon the life of the King. His Majesty, when told of the anonymous communication, made light of it, rode out on horseback, alone, in the course of the afternoon, and declined giving up his projected visit in the evening. All went well until the King and Queen left the gardens on their return to the palace. They were in an open carriage, without a military escort. General Bourgos, indeed, as aide-de-camp, occupied the front seat of the vehicle in which their Majesties were sitting, and three other aides-de-camp rode behind in a second open carriage. On passing the Calle Arenal shots were rapidly fired at the Royal carriage from both sides. Neither of them took effect. The King stood erect in his carriage, to show that he was unhurt. Other shots followed, some from the assassins, some from the armed police against them. The Royal carriage was driven rapidly towards the palace, on entering the courtyard of which one of the two horses which had drawn it thither fell dead of exhaustion, having received a ball full in his chest.

All the accounts which have come to hand since the first telegrams point to political feeling and combination as having projected this attempt on the King's life. The miserable wretches who levelled death at the persons of their Majesties were evidently hired for the occasion by some parties who were able to bestow upon the tools of their malice large money rewards. It is quite possible that even they did not represent either the knowledge or the will of the leaders of the party to which they belonged. They may or may not have been mistaken in taking for granted that, however the project of assassination might



have been repudiated by all men having a political reputation to care for, those same men would gladly profit by what assassination could yield them when it had been converted from a plot into a fact. Political passion in Spain may not be in itself more selfish than in other parts of the world; but, unhappily, it hardly recognises any of the restrictions imposed on it by what may be described as the civilisation of modern times. It is bitter, malignant, desperate. It is ready to snatch up and employ against opponents the first weapon which comes to hand, and with so much the more alacrity if it be an unlawful one. Faith in moral processes with a view to political ends seems wellnigh to have died out in Spain, or at any rate the patience which should wait upon faith; otherwise, surely political party could never be so blinded as to anticipate any useful changes in the Constitution from the assassination of King Amadeo, even if that were successfully accomplished, which plots against Royal lives seldom are.

What, now, is the consequence of this abortive attempt? The King's journey to the northern provinces was delayed by a single day only. The firing of the assassin's weapons was instantly succeeded by a reaction in favour of the King and his Royal Consort. Throughout the day following the outrage, popular enthusiasm in favour of Royalty was intense and unbounded. The broad-current of loyalty, which for some weeks past had been rapidly ebbing, has much more rapidly returned to even more than its former height. The reception of the King in each of the northern towns through which his progress has taken him has been characterised by indescribable manifestations of joyous excitement. Of course, a reaction such as this cannot be relied upon as permanent; but, transient as it may be, it will yet probably suffice to subvert the plans of political conspiracy.

It is impossible to contemplate the political condition of Spain without being made deeply sensible that hope, in relation to the proximate future of that country, is outweighed by mistrust; yet, perhaps, we do wrong to give way to desponding sentiments. The great body of the people may be much sounder in their aspirations and their apprehensions, in their principles and their preferences, than the political adventurers that have taken their affairs in hand. The history of the last three years, we cannot but think, has proved that there enters into the character of the Spanish people a steady element which will probably enable them in course of time to get the better of those malign, but superficial, influences which now trouble their repose, to no satisfactory purpose. A truer guide than King Amadeo to the wise, orderly, and efficient management of the Constitutional machinery by which the national will seeks to work itself out it is not likely that Spain will possess, nor one, perhaps, more closely in unison with genuine Spanish feeling. It may be safely said that, at the present crisis of their national history, the loss of their Sovereign would be the loss of their Constitution. He stands alone as its exponent and guardian. He is "faithful among the faithless"—too upright, probably, for the self-seeking parties which aim at using him as an instrument for the accomplishment of their factious ends. Let us hope that the event of last week will mark a turning-point in the political history of Spain, and that, as often in the physical world the richest life springs out of the most unmingled corruption, so, out of incidents which can only be regarded with horror and disgust, may come eventually that growth of noble principles which all true men of all civilised countries have ever identified with the highest forms of national life.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left Osborne on Thursday week, in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, for Cherbourg, en route for Paris. His Royal Highness, travelling under the title of Earl of Kent, arrived at Coblenz on Tuesday, and was received in audience by the Empress Augusta.

Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne on the following day on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are also on a visit to her Majesty in the Isle of Wight.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne, and has also driven to Ryde.

The various members of the Royal family have also witnessed the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen have visited the Queen.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley dined with her Majesty on Saturday last, and left Osborne next day.

Prince Leopold has inspected her Majesty's ship *Glatton* in Portsmouth Harbour.

Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., has, by permission of the Queen, dedicated the "Life and Labours of Mr. Brassey" to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed the Countess of Mayo to be one of her Majesty's ladies of the bedchamber in ordinary, in the room of Viscountess Clifden, resigned, and Viscountess Clifden to be an extra lady of the bedchamber to the Queen.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Countess of Caldon as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Crystal Palace on Thursday week. On the following day the Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate. There were present Lord Portman, the Earl of Leicester, Sir William

Alexander, and Sir William Knollys. Mr. Bateman, the secretary, attended as clerk of the council. Prince Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess were present at a banquet and ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Grosvenor House. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went to Wimbledon, "where the Princess distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the meeting of the National Rifle Association. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards witnessed the review which took place at Wimbledon. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with Prince Arthur, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. On Monday the Prince left Marlborough House for Trentham Hall, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, upon the occasion of the coming of age of the Marquis of Stafford. The Prince returned to town from Trentham on Wednesday, and in the evening the Prince and Princess went to the St. James's Theatre on the occasion of the benefit of the widow of M. Félix. On Thursday his Royal Highness held a review of school drill at the International Exhibition, when upwards of 4000 boys were present. The Prince and Princess are now on a visit to the Queen at Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Goodwood Park on Tuesday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, for the race week. The Prince will proceed to Weymouth, and formally declare the Portland Harbour of Refuge complete, on Saturday, Aug. 10. It has been arranged that his Royal Highness will pay a visit to Mr. H. G. Sturt, M.P., at Criche House, Wimborne, previous to the autumn manœuvres, the day fixed for the visit being Aug. 31. The Prince will be accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck.

The Duke of Edinburgh has begun a Continental tour. He travels incognito, under the title of the Earl of Kent. His Royal Highness arrived at Coblenz on Monday, and was received in audience by the Empress Augusta.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have removed from Frogmore House to Cumberland Lodge, where their Royal Highnesses will reside during the draining of Windsor Castle. The accouchement of the Princess is expected shortly.

His Excellency Musurus Pacha and the Mdles. and M. Paul Musurus have left the Turkish Embassy for Brighton.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has left London for St. Moritz, in the Engadine.

The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy have arrived at the Pulteney Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Thomas's Hotel for Blair Castle, Blair Athol.

The Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland has arrived at her residence in Whitehall-gardens from a tour in Spain, Italy, and Switzerland.

The Duke of Rutland has left town for the yachting season.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have left Eaton-square for Sandbeck Park, Notts.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have left town for Stack Lodge, Lairg.

The Earl and Countess of Lauderdale have left Lancaster-gate for Thirlestane Castle, Lauder.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope have arrived at Cowes, in his Lordship's yacht *Diadem*, from Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Home and Ladies Home have left the family residence in Grosvenor-square for The Hirsell, near Coldstream.

The Earl and Countess of Glasgow have left Hereford-gardens for Scotland.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have left their residence in Grosvenor-place for Chevening, Kent.

Lord and Lady Buckhurst visited the Emperor and Empress of the French yesterday (Friday) week, at Chiselhurst, and dined with their Majesties.

Lord and Lady Headley have left Princess-gardens for their seat, Aghadoe House, Killarney.

Lady Llanover has arrived at the family seat near Abergavenny.

Lord and Lady Bloomfield have left town for their seat in Ireland.

Entertainments have been given by the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess Dowager Cowper, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Marian Alford, Lady Molesworth, the Dowager Lady Henniker, and Mr. and Mrs. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

### BARGE-RACE ON THE THAMES.

The annual race of Thames barges from Erith down the river and back was sailed on Tuesday week; but there was so little wind, mostly from the north, that the course was necessarily shortened, and, instead of going to the Nore, the topsail barges had to round the committee's steamer, the *Albert Edward*, at the Lower Hope Point, while the spritsails went round a steam-tug moored a mile higher up. The start took place at half-past ten o'clock. There were nine topsail barges in the race and eight spritsail barges, ranging from 34 tons to 47; the *Alexandra*, owned by Mr. S. Court, being 47; the *Bessie Hart*, Mr. C. Wood, 41; the *Alice Lloyd*, Mr. E. Lloyd, 39; and the *Echo*, Mr. W. H. White, 36 tons. These four were at the head of the others at the finish; the *Alice Lloyd*, sailed with great skill by Mr. C. Wood, taking the lead of all, and winning the first topsail prize, a £20 cup, presented by the underwriters, with £10 for the crew. The first spritsail prize, a £16 cup, presented by the friends of Mr. H. Dodd, with £10 for the crew, was won by the *Invicta*, 39 tons, belonging to Messrs. Lee, Son, and Co. Several steam-boats, and many other vessels, bearing hundreds of spectators, accompanied the race. Mr. Cecil Longe, Commodore of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club, had command of the fleet of barges, and presented the prizes when the contest was decided. Our Illustration shows the topsail barges rounding the *Albert Edward* off Hole Haven.

The opening of the Brighton aquarium is postponed until the second week in August, when the annual meeting of the British Association will take place at Brighton.

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society closed at Cardiff yesterday week. It has been very successful.

### POTTERIES' GIFT TO MR. BRIGHT.

The presentation of a testimonial from the Staffordshire Potteries' district to the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., which took place on the 11th inst., at his house in Rochdale, has been noticed in this Journal. The gift was provided by a subscription, raised principally by Mr. Piddock, ex-Mayor of Hanley, during his year of office, with the assistance of a committee representing the six towns forming the Parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. These gentlemen commissioned Messrs. Minton and Co., Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, and Messrs. Copeland and Sons to produce for the purposes of the testimonial a collection of ceramics which should worthily represent the art-industry of the district. The subscription raised amounted to £400; but the objects forming the testimonial being executed in the highest style of the art, it must not be supposed that this represents the intrinsic value of the whole. The collection is inclosed in a beautiful carved cabinet, designed by Mr. F. W. Moody, of South Kensington, and executed by Mr. Brangan. Messrs. Minton have supplied the principal object which stands in the centre of the cabinet. This is an original ovoid vase, treated in the Louis XVI. style. It is of noble proportions, and it is equal in quality to any of the old Sèvres *pâte tendre*. The ground of those parts which are not painted is of a rich and clear turquoise colour. The principal feature of the decoration is an oval medallion, on which the painter has depicted, in an allegorical form, the chief effects of Mr. Bright's oratorical powers, and his participation in the chief political movements of his time. *Clio*, the Muse of History, is shown on the left of the medallion, writing down in a book, supported by the figure of Time, the dates of important speeches delivered by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons. On the right-hand side of the medallion are two Cupids, floating in the air, and bearing between them a portrait of the orator, to which one of them seems to be directing the attention of the Muse. The medallion is encircled by a frame of chased gold, outside which is a wreath of oak-leaves. On the reverse is painted a wreath of flowers, in the centre of which is Mr. Bright's monogram in richly chased gold. The figures on the medallion were painted by Mr. Boulemier, and the flowers by Mr. Mussill, while the gilding was executed by Mr. Aaron Simpson. On each side of this vase, and at a little lower level, stand a pair of Sèvres-shaped *jardinières* in *cladon* Parian. The panels, which are of a deep brown colour, are decorated in the *pâte-sur-pâte* process, by Mr. Solon. The artist has shown on one vase several Cupids offering their hearts to a young girl kneeling in front of them; on the other vase is a maiden dividing her heart between two lovers, personified by two Cupids. Up to the time of his leaving Sèvres for England Mr. Solon produced at the Imperial manufactory every piece of figure-work in *pâte-sur-pâte*, and the pieces exhibited by the director of the Sèvres manufactory in this year's London International Exhibition are selected from Mr. Solon's earlier works.

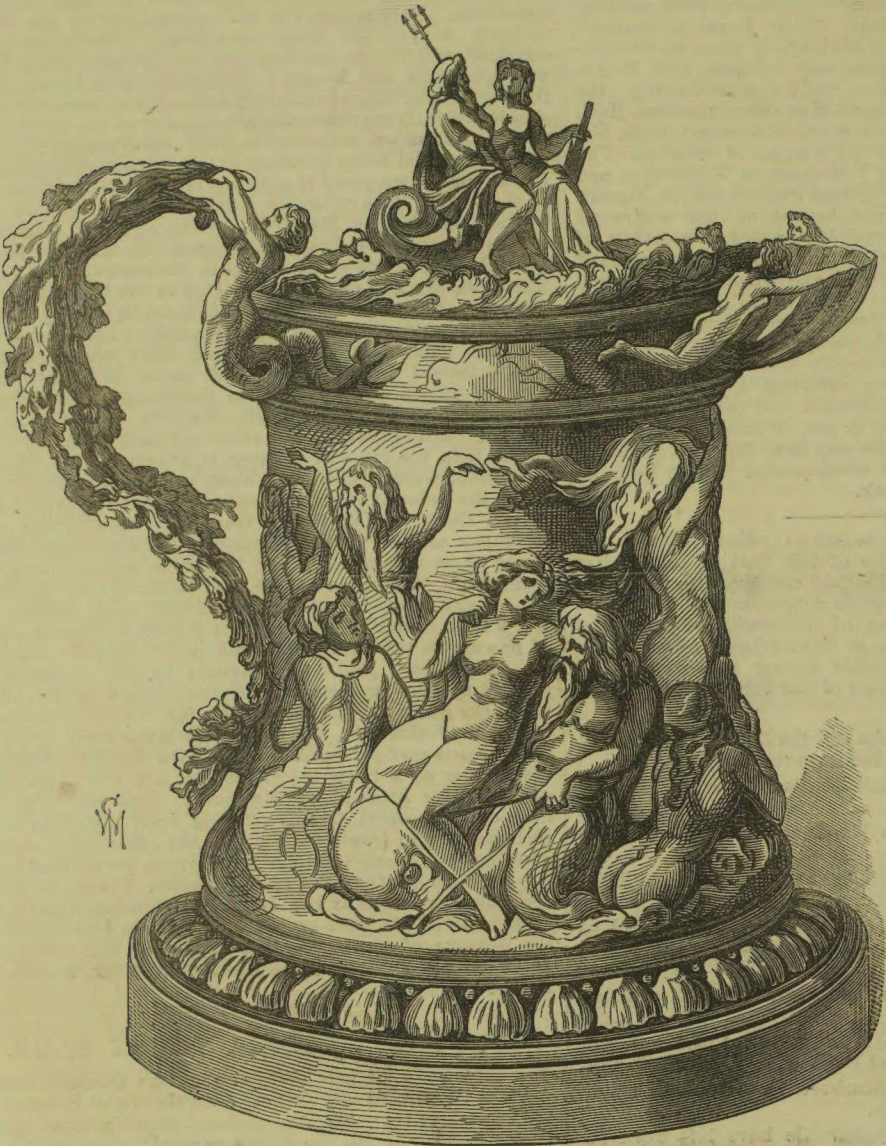
### ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

The prize cups of this club, won in the Channel race from Ryde to Cherbourg and thence to Portland and home to Ryde, are two silver tankards, designed and manufactured by Signor Raphael Monti. The one shown in our Illustration is adorned with sculpture representing the mythological deities of the sea. Neptune and Amphitrite are seated together on the lid. The handle is supported by a young Triton holding a coil of seaweeds. The spout is a sea-shell, held by a pair of Nereids. The figures in relief around the tankard are the sea gods and goddesses and nymphs; Thetis conducted by the Tritons and Oceanides, in a car drawn by sea-horses, along the watery way; the ancient sire Oceanus stretching his vast arms over the surface of the deep; Leucothoe and her child Melicertes riding on a dolphin; old Nereus, with his fair spouse Doris, mounted on another dolphin; Proteus the double-faced, Phorcys and Ceto, *Egeon*, Glaucus, and the horn-blowing Triton. This classical composition is truly elegant, and does much credit to the artist.

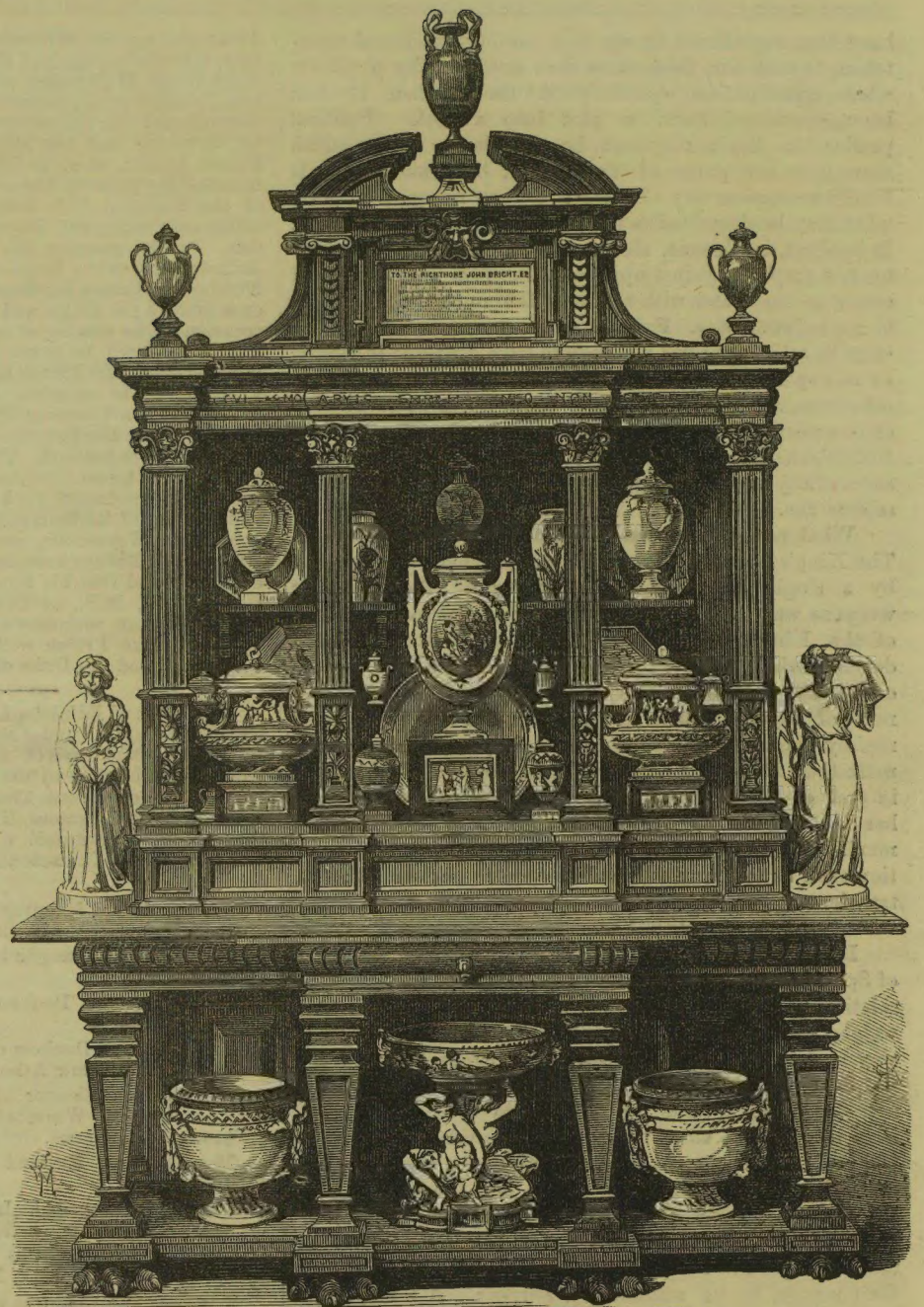
The race, which occupied two days and nights, began on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, in the midst of the thunder-storm then raging, with a south wind, soon changing to east. Mr. Thellusson's schooner *Guinevere*, 29½ tons; Mr. Ashbury's *Livonia*, 265; Mr. R. Sutton's *Aline*, 212; Major Ewing's *Gwendolin*, 192; Mr. J. Stevenson's *Blue Bell*, 163; Mr. F. Willan's yawl *Dauntless*, 162; Lord Gosford's schooner *Ayacanora*, 147; Mr. Starkey's *Pantomime*, 142; Mr. J. Richardson's yawl *Corisande*, 140; Mr. Baxendale's *Anemone*, 70; Major Thorp's *Gertrude*, 65; and Mr. H. Spicer's cutter *Dione*, 43 tons, were the vessels entered; but the *Gwendolin* did not start, being unable to arrive in time from Ireland. The race was ended on Wednesday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, when the *Guinevere* got back to Ryde; the *Livonia* and *Blue Bell* came in a few minutes before one in the afternoon, and the *Aline*, *Gertrude*, and *Pantomime*, before half-past one. But the *Livonia* and *Blue Bell* had seemed, in turn, to be sure of winning at different points of the course. In the run out from Ryde on Monday the *Livonia* was first round the Owers lightship, and she was not passed by the *Guinevere* till six o'clock in the evening, by a sudden change of wind again to the south. At daybreak on Tuesday morning, when off Cherbourg breakwater, the wind being very light, the *Blue Bell* ran in before all the other yachts, which were in a situation requiring a series of short tacks. From Cherbourg to the Shambles lightship, near Portland, a distance of sixty-nine miles was run with light and shifting breezes, the *Blue Bell* reaching that goal at half-past five in the afternoon, the *Guinevere* six or seven minutes later, and the *Livonia* ten minutes after the *Guinevere*; the *Aline* making a good fourth. The remainder of the course was by St. Catherine's Point and Dunnose to the Nab lighthouse, going south to the Isle of Wight, and so back to Ryde. There was little air in the night, and the yachts drifted to and fro till four in the morning, when the *Guinevere* managed to slip round Dunnose, caught a slight southerly breeze off Luccombe, and got past the Nab, entering Ryde long before her competitors. Mr. Thellusson, the commodore of the club, has therefore won the grand pair of silver tankards given for the first prize. The *Gertrude*, being entitled to a time allowance of 1h. 36m. 57s. for smaller tonnage, and having got to Ryde half an hour after the *Livonia*, won the second prize of £60, the amount of entrance money for the twelve yachts. This race was one of the most interesting that have taken place in the present season.

A second game of polo was played yesterday week, at Woolwich, by the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the 9th Lancers, Prince Arthur and the Prince Imperial of France being among the spectators. In the end, the honours of the day were carried off by the light cavalrymen.—On Monday afternoon the Royal Horse Guards played a match against the First Life Guards in Windsor Great Park. The game, which lasted an hour and a half, resulted in favour of the Royal Horse Guards, who obtained five goals, while their opponents did not get one.

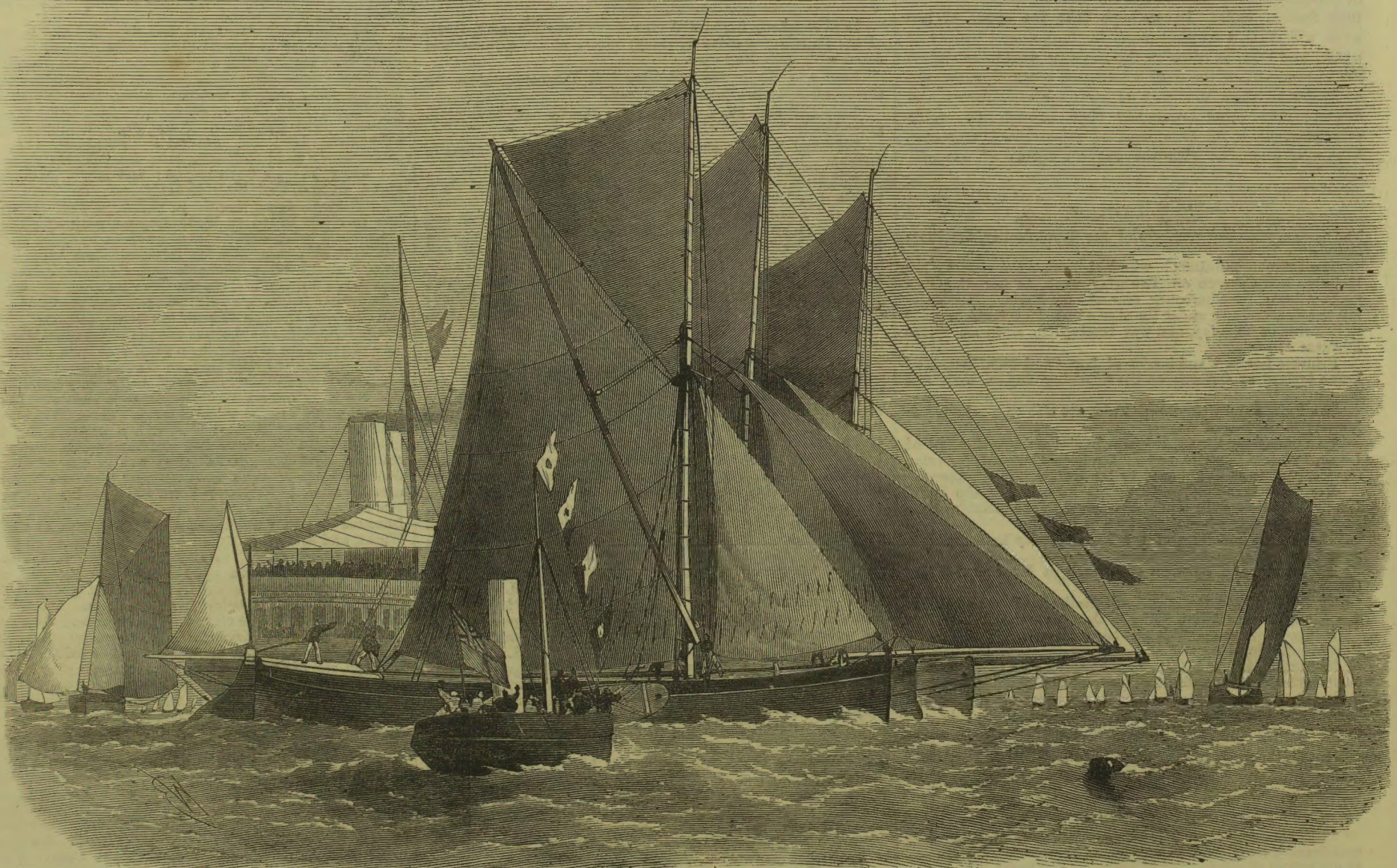




PRIZE CUP OF THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.



CABINET AND PORCELAIN GIVEN TO THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

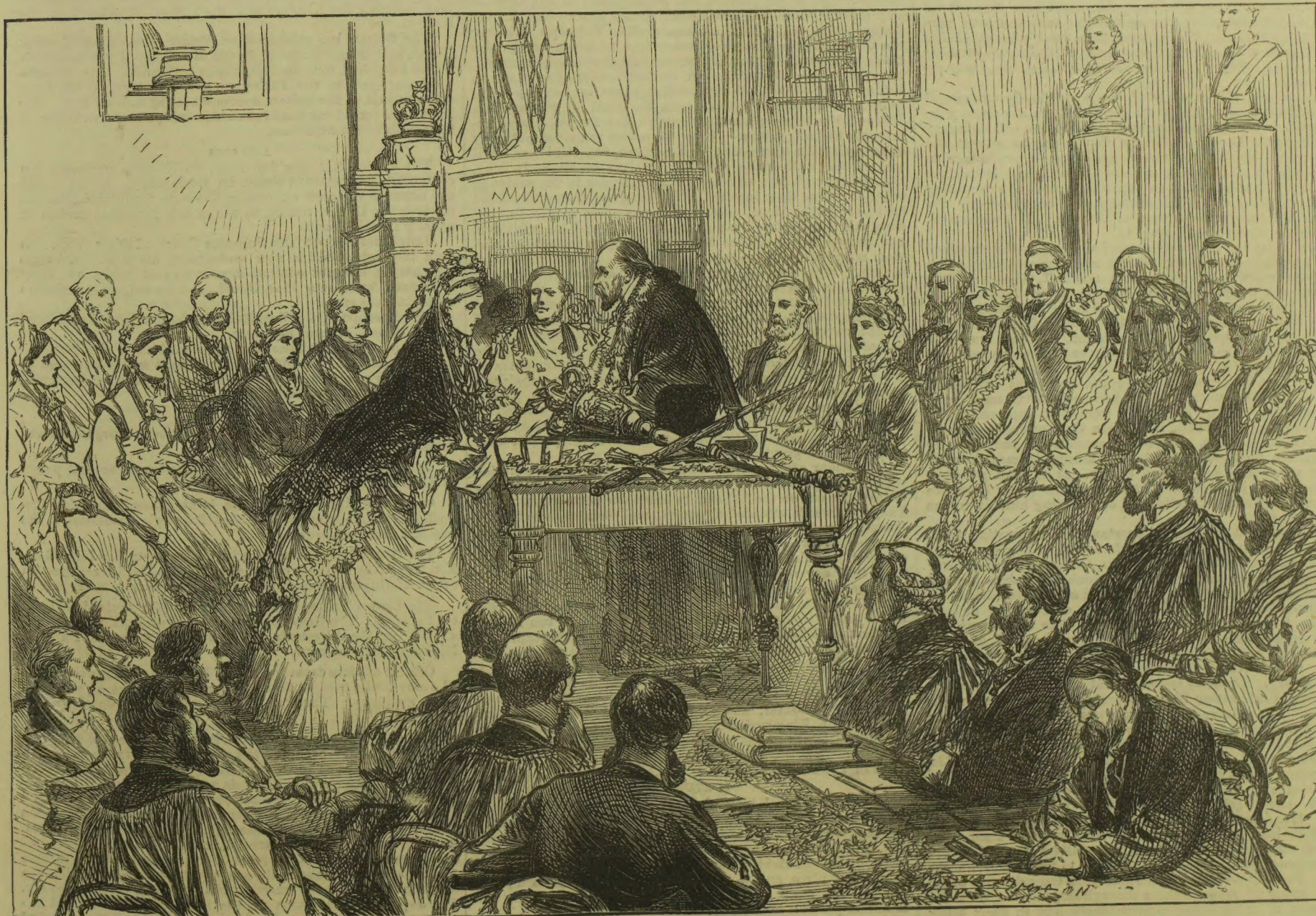


BARGE-RACE ON THE THAMES.





"HOMEWARD BOUND," BY WALTER MAY.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.  
SEE PAGE 91



### "HOMEWARD BOUND."

This water-colour drawing, by Mr. Walter May, which we engrave on the occasion of the artist's election as a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, has already been noticed in our critical column. Mr. May has the advantage, we believe, of having had a practical acquaintance with the sea and ships as a marine officer, before devoting himself to their representation. In this he resembles one of the ablest marine painters of Holland—M. van Hemskercke—who won considerable distinction in the Dutch navy before adopting the artistic profession. Other English painters have had a similar experience, as, for instance, George Chambers, Stansfield, and David Roberts, some of them having served as cabin boys, and even worked before the mast. "Homeward Bound" will tell its own tale to all. Whether it be the simple fisherman returning to the shore with his harvest of the sea, after the long watches of the silent night, and after, it may be, dire risks of storm and tempest, or whether it be the pleasure-seeker, after short absence, traversing a tranquil sea to a safe harbour; whether it be the toil-worn mariner who, after surviving the perils of the ocean in all climes, is threatened with shipwreck even in sight of port, or whether it be the return, after many years, of the exile to his native country, conquered at last by the yearnings of home-sickness—in each and every case the first sight of the cliffs or sands, a coast-town or village, of Old England can scarcely fail to convey a thrill of delight to which few sensations are comparable.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

PARIS, Thursday, July 25.

M. Thiers has gained another victory, due undoubtedly to his patience and political sagacity. He has at length triumphed over the prejudices of the National Assembly concerning the taxation of raw materials, the first article of that deplorable measure having received the assent of the Chamber by 317 Ayes against 235 Noes on Tuesday. There is no doubt but that the majority of the Assembly, this time composed of the Left and Left Centre, has voted in direct contradiction to its opinions, in some measure through fear of the President's resignation in the event of the project being rejected, but still more in order to prevent his appealing to the Right for support. Political considerations have induced MM. Gambetta, Esquiros, and Laurier, together with ninety-six other deputies of the Left and Left Centre, who opposed the measure last January, to accept it to-day; while among those who remain true to their convictions are MM. Jules Favre, Rouher, and the Duc d'Aumale. The Prince de Joinville deemed it his duty, however, to vote in support of the project, the department of La Manche, which he represents, being essentially protectionist.

The separation of the National Assembly for the summer and autumn holidays is imminent. According to the bill brought before the Chamber by the Government, the recess will last from Aug. 4 until Nov. 15; but there is considerable doubt whether the committee of that body to which the measure has been referred will consent to so long a prorogation. Upon the proposal being introduced by M. Martel, M. de Belcastel, a Bonapartist-Legitimist deputy, announced his intention of interpellating the Government upon its home policy; but the Assembly very sensibly referred the orator and his proposal to the Prorogation Committee, which will pronounce upon its opportuneness.

The loan continues to occupy public attention. The official announcement concerning its issue states that this will take place on the 28th and 29th of the month, twenty months being granted to the subscribers to pay up the instalments of their subscriptions. The rate of issue is fixed at 84f. 50c. for every 100 francs.

The review of the army of Paris, originally announced for last Sunday and then fixed for the 28th, has again been postponed, on the ground, it is said, that the loan will be issued on that day. Love of military display might attract the Parisians to the racecourse of Longchamps in preference to the Ministry of Finance, and the Government is anxious that all citizens shall have an opportunity both of subscribing for the deliverance of their country and of witnessing the *défilé* of the reorganised legions of France. The review is, therefore, postponed until Aug. 4.

On Monday the Assembly proceeded to elect the members of the new Council of State. Fourteen candidates were nominated, the most notable of whom are MM. Odillon Barrot, Martroy, and de Ségur. M. de Parieu, the well-known philosophic legislator and President of the State Council of the Second Empire, appears to have been included in the list of candidates presented by the Commission, and had very fair prospects of being elected. At the eleventh hour, however, he addressed a letter to the President of the Assembly in which he stated that his desires to share the important mission of reorganising the country had not been able to triumph over his scruples, which he hoped would be appreciated by the Assembly, and which it is more than probable came by post from Chiselhurst. Indeed, his candidature had seriously alarmed the Bonapartists, who were asking themselves with dismay whether he had turned traitor. It is very probable, however, that he became a candidate merely to have the pleasure of writing this letter and of bringing himself before the public.

We have had two very important and interesting trials this week. First of all, there is that of M. de Serres, ex-delegate of M. Gambetta, and M. Crémier, General during the war and victor at the battle of Nuits, which has taken place at Lyons before a council of war composed of Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers, MacMahon, and Canrobert, and several general officers. Crémier and Serres (who is a Pole by descent, and whose right name is Wiczfzowski) were accused of manslaughter in having authorised the shooting of a grocer of Dijon, named Arbinet, under the pretence of his being a Prussian spy. The trial lasted several days, and in the course of it several interesting facts concerning the war were brought to light. The defence of De Serres was to the effect that he had not telegraphed to Crémier to shoot Arbinet, but merely to bring him before a court-martial, upon which point there was a great deal of conflicting evidence. Crémier, on his side, maintained that he had merely executed De Serres's orders. The telegram, which was produced, was very obscurely worded, and might be construed in either sense. The whole blunder seems to have arisen from De Serres's imperfect knowledge of French. At the same time, both accused maintained that Arbinet was really a spy, and indeed the testimony of several witnesses went to prove that he was such. Nevertheless the trial resulted in the prisoners being found guilty of manslaughter through imprudence, with the admission of extenuating circumstances, and in their being sentenced each to one month's imprisonment and the payment of the costs of the trial. Madame Arbinet has since commenced a civil action for damages against both defendants.

General Crémier's trial will doubtless remain a *cause célèbre*, and so will that of Ferdinand Napoléon Joly, alias Prince Abdallah El Guenaoui, heir to the throne of Morocco, one of the most successful impostors to which the present century has given birth. The son of a common soldier, he was born at Auxonne, in 1837; became a volunteer in the 32nd Regiment, in which he eventually rose to the rank of sergeant. A marriage which he contracted at Rheims turned out unfortunate, and he soon separated from his wife and came to Paris, where he obtained employment in various commercial establishments. In 1862 he suddenly departed for Algeria, on a visit to a sister who was living at Mostaganem, with whom he stopped a short time, and then suddenly disappeared, it being reported that he was gone to Morocco, eventually returning to Paris in 1863. He was then introduced by an acquaintance, M. Baillet, an employé at the Ministry of Marine, to the Abbé Michel, Chaplain of La Roquette, who, in his turn, presented him to the Marquise de Chamont-Quitry, and this lady succeeded in obtaining for him the post of Inspector of Police, with a salary of 1200f.

Previous to his departure for Algeria it seems that he had hinted to his friend Baillet that a mystery enveloped his life, and about this epoch he proceeded to reveal to him that he was related to the Emperor of Morocco, and was destined to succeed him on the throne; that at the capture of Tangiers he was made a prisoner and had been confined to the care of Joly, his reputed father; in support of which statements he produced the certificate of birth visé by the préfet of police. He then went through the farce of being converted to the Catholic faith, made desperate love to the notorious Mdle. Cora Pearl, assumed the name and title of Prince Abdallah of Morocco, and shortly afterwards gave in his resignation as Inspector of Police. He now commenced a series of intrigues, which culminated in his asking for the hand of the widow of the Baron de Presles, an English lady, who accepted him, the marriage being celebrated, in Arab fashion in London, in March, 1867. The couple soon returned to Paris, where they lived happily enough, passing in society as the Prince and Princess of Morocco, until one ill-fated day when "his Highness" was recognised by a sergent-de-ville in the Champs Elysées. Inquiries were soon on foot by the police, and ended in the above facts being brought to light. It being evident that the pretended Prince was an impostor, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he appeared before the Assize Court of the Seine a few days ago. He was provided with numerous documents in French and Arabic pretending to authenticate his claim to the title he had taken, but it was easily shown that they had been forged. He moreover maintained that Ferdinand Napoléon Joly, whom it was stated he was, had died some years ago; and his wife's sister, Mdle. Louise Donville, swore she had seen that individual since the marriage of Prince Abdallah to the Baronne de Presles. The jury, however, considered the evidence against the prisoner overwhelming, and he was found guilty, being sentenced by the Court to a year's imprisonment and the payment of the costs of the trial.

Sir John Pakington and several other members of the International Prison Congress have arrived in Paris, and have had the honour of dining with M. Thiers. The permission to inspect the prisons of France, which they came to solicit, was readily granted by the President of the Republic.

#### SPAIN.

An attempt, happily unsuccessful, was made at Madrid, on Thursday week, to assassinate the King and Queen. As their Majesties were returning, at midnight, from the gardens of the Buen Retiro (the favourite resort of Madrid society in the cool evenings which succeed the pitiless heat of the days at this season) five men, who had posted themselves in the Arenal-street, fired at the carriage of their Majesties. Neither the Queen nor the King was hurt. One of the assassins was killed on the spot by the attendants, another seriously wounded, and three were captured. A despatch dated four a.m. on Friday says:—"General indignation prevails, but the tranquillity of the capital has not been disturbed for one moment. The entire population hastens through the streets, loudly expressing its indignation. Their Majesties remained perfectly calm during the occurrence, and received the Ministers, civil and military authorities, and Corporations at an early hour. Persons belonging to all classes are hastening to the palace in order to evince their loyalty." The King and Queen proceeded on Friday to the Royal Chapel, to be present at a "Te Deum" sung as a thanksgiving for their safety. The King went that morning on foot to see the holes made by the projectiles, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. "All classes of society," says Mr. Reuter's despatch, "are testifying their adhesion to the dynasty, their sympathy with the Royal family, and their reprobation of the would-be assassins." The populace attempted to lynch the criminals, but were prevented by the authorities. Twenty-seven arrests of persons suspected of complicity have been effected. The authorities, one of the despatches assures us, were aware of the existence of the plot, and took precautions. One horse of the Royal carriage received seven balls, and died on reaching the palace. According to several papers, the Government were warned of the plot by Admiral Topete, and when the Admiral went to congratulate their Majesties the Queen said to him, "You have twice been our providence."

All Friday afternoon the front of the palace was crowded with the people, cheering most heartily. The King and Queen twice came out on the balcony to bow their acknowledgments. They afterwards attended a concert, and then went to Price's Circus. The populace were roused to enthusiasm by these unexpected visits. All Madrid was in the streets on Friday evening. As the King and Queen drove in the public promenade that day several thousand persons followed the Royal carriage to the palace, cheering enthusiastically. It was often difficult for the carriage to make its way. The whole diplomatic body waited upon their Majesties, and Baron von Canitz, the German Minister, in the name of his colleagues, expressed the cordial congratulations of the foreign representatives.

On Saturday the King left Madrid for his tour in the provinces, amidst fresh demonstrations. Zorrilla was with him. All along the line the reception he met with was of the most gratifying character, and at Valladolid it was very enthusiastic. The King arrived, on Tuesday, at Santander, where his reception was of the most joyous description.

Addresses to the King and the Queen are arriving from all parts of Spain.

#### PORTUGAL.

A grand festival took place at Lisbon, on Wednesday, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the liberation of Portugal, which is considered as a popular protest against the Carlist and Miguelist movements. The day was observed as a holiday, and the city was richly decorated with flags. A parade of the troops took place, and a "Te Deum," at which the King was present, was sung in honour of the event. Immense enthusiasm prevails in the city.

#### BELGIUM.

The forty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Belgian kingdom, by the accession of Leopold I., was celebrated at

Brussels, last Sunday, with the usual solemnity. The public buildings and many private houses were dressed with flags, and a grand "Te Deum" was performed at the Church of St. Michael and St. Gudule, at which the King, the Count de Flandre, the diplomatic body, and the great State functionaries were present.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly, which closed its sittings last Saturday, has raised the salary of every federal councillor from 8500f. to 12,000f., that of a common councillor from 6000f. to 9000f., and that of the President from 10,000f. to 13,500f. per annum.

An international peace congress will be held at Lugano on Sept. 23; and the Statistical Congress will meet at St. Petersburg on Aug. 20, to which the Federal Council will send three official delegates—MM. Gustave Moynier, Max Wirth, and Bodenheimer.

#### ITALY.

Rome, Florence, and other leading municipalities have promptly testified their attachment to the house of Savoy by sending addresses to King Victor Emmanuel, congratulating him on the escape of his son from the hands of the would-be assassins at Madrid. On Saturday the Italian capital was illuminated, and the Spanish Legation received a serenade in the evening.

His Holiness has been bestowing amicable counsel on a deputation of ex-members of the Pontifical police. He recommended them, as the best means of ensuring liberty of action to his adherents, and of refuting the calumny that he desired an armed reaction, to repress civil disorder with firmness. All he desired was the election of honest men who would see that the youth were trained in morals and in the faith.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A Royal decree has been issued intrusting Prince Oscar with the Regency in the absence of the King. During Prince Oscar's stay in Norway, the government in Sweden is vested in the Minister of Justice as President, and in the State Councillors Werdenjehen, Bredberg, and Bergstrom.

A great popular festival was held in Norway, on Thursday week, in celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom of Norway. There was Divine service in all the churches throughout the country, and at Christiania there were great popular rejoicings. Prince Oscar, attended by the Prime Minister Stang, unveiled the Harold monument at Hangesund, in the presence of deputations from the Storting, the University, the Supreme Court, and the Norwegians resident in America. Prince Oscar, in uncovering the monument, delivered a spirited speech. The President of the Storting also spoke, and the toast of "God save the King, the Fatherland, and Sister Countries" was drunk. The dinner was witnessed by about 20,000 spectators.

#### GREECE.

Another Ministerial crisis has occurred in Greece. M. Bulgariis and his colleagues have tendered their resignation, and M. Deligeorgis has been requested to form a new Cabinet. The new Ministry has been constituted as follows:—President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior, M. Deligeorgis; Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Ypsilanti; Minister of War, M. Griva; Minister of Marine, M. Drassos; Minister of Finance and Justice, M. Christidi; Minister of Public Worship, M. Gambellio.

#### TURKEY.

The Sultan has approved a plan of jurisdiction presented by the Khedive. It is similar to that recommended by the International Committee assembled in Cairo in 1868, with the exception of a few unimportant modifications to be agreed upon between the Khedive and the Powers interested in this matter.

The Sultan has conferred on Prince Mohammed Tewâk Pacha, heir to the throne of Egypt, the Order of the Medjidieh of the first class, with its insignia in brilliants. The insignia were conveyed to the Pacha, on the 13th inst., by the First Chamberlain of the Sultan, accompanied by Kiamil Bey. The Pacha has for a long time borne the insignia of the Order of Osmanieh of the first class.

#### AMERICA.

The French Minister, the Duke de Noailles, presented his credentials to President Grant on Wednesday. He addressed the latter in a speech expressing the most friendly sentiments towards the United States, to which the President replied in equally friendly terms.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court of New York, has been impeached, and is now undergoing his trial. Amongst the charges brought against him is one of being corruptly influenced by Messrs. Fisk, Gould, and Tweed, in connection with the Erie cases.

The directors of the Erie Railway Company have appointed General Owen general manager.

The *New York Tribune* says the organisation of a National Rifle Association, on a plan similar to that which has been so successfully established in Great Britain, is about to be carried into effect in the United States.

Twenty-four infantry regiments have been reorganised and brigaded by the Ameer of Cabul.

Earthquake shocks were felt, on Monday, at several points in Algeria.

Captain Richard Burton, who is at present exploring Iceland, has been appointed Consul at Trieste, in succession to the late Mr. Charles Lever.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy upon Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., late Minister of Finance in Canada, in recognition of his distinguished and eminent services during many years.

The Crown Prince of the German Empire arrived at Ischl on Tuesday. The Emperor of Austria at once paid the Prince a visit at the Elizabeth Hotel, staying with his Imperial Highness half an hour.

Official advices from the city of Mexico announce the death of Juarez, who died in that city during the night of the 18th, from apoplexy. The Presidency devolves on Chief Justice Tegad.

The new Japanese coin struck in San Francisco is described as follows:—The reverse of the coin contains in the centre a representation of an antique metallic mirror, symbolical of the rising sun. Above the mirror is a circle, subdivided into sixteen segments. Below the mirror is a branch of the "kiri" tree. On the sides of the mirror are the Imperial Japanese standards—one containing the sun, and the other the moon. Around these devices is a wreath, one side composed of chrysanthemum leaves and the other of "kiri" leaves. The obverse or face of the coin has in the centre the figure of a dragon, the emblem of wisdom and purity, and a symbol of Imperial power. The Japanese inscriptions on the face of the coin around the dragon may be translated, "Great Sun Rising," the name of Japan, and "Third year of peace and enlightenment," the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor. The special name and value are placed on each coin.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The 129th annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodist body will begin on Wednesday next, in the City-road Chapel.

The Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Westminster have been elected members of the Reform Club, under rule 3.

On Monday the Great Eastern Company's new line from Bishopsgate to Edmonton was opened for traffic.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become the patron of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

The marriage of Mdlle. Christine Nillson with M. Auguste Rouzand is to be celebrated to-day, at Westminster Abbey.

Mrs. John Hilton has received from Princess Christian a donation of £5 for the Crèche, in Stepney-causeway, Ratcliff.

The Marquis of Westminster has informed the St. George's, Hanover-square, vestry that he proposes to lay out and plant as a public garden the space now inclosed in Ebury-square.

There is now to be seen in the great conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, a magnificent pair of American aloes in bloom.

Letters from Dr. Livingstone reached the Foreign Office on Tuesday, and a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society has been called for Monday next, when the substance of the news contained in the despatches may be made public.

Berners Hall, Islington, was on Tuesday night converted into a reception-room for the entertainment of a large contingent of the watercress, fruit, and flower sellers of London, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A small and orderly demonstration took place in Hyde Park, last Saturday, in support of the Permissive Prohibitory Bill. Resolutions were passed affirming the right of popular veto on licenses and the expediency of restricting the number of public-houses.

The Princess of Wales has sent five guineas to the excursion fund of the "One Tun" Ragged Schools, Westminster, in acknowledgment of some needlework by the girls of those schools forwarded to her Royal Highness by Miss Adeline Cooper.

A conference of delegates from metropolitan and provincial working men's clubs was held last Saturday, in the South Kensington Museum, under the presidency of Sir H. Johnstone, M.P. Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., and other members of Parliament attended. It was stated that sixty-six new clubs had been established during the past year.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 102,333, of whom 31,820 were in workhouses and 70,513 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 18,045, 24,981, and 21,746 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 510, of whom 299 were men, 168 women, and 43 children under sixteen.

Last week 2151 births and 1467 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 22 and the latter 144 below the average. Twenty-nine persons died from smallpox, 12 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 10 as simple continued fever), and 258 from diarrhoea.

The usual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Charing-cross Hospital school of medicine took place yesterday week—Mr. R. Few presiding. It appeared from the report read by Dr. Pollock, the dean, that satisfactory improvements had been made, and that the condition of the hospital was one of which they might well feel proud. It expressed regret at the death of their good friend and colleague, Dr. Hyde Salter. It was, however, satisfactory to think that in the hands of Dr. Headlam, the interests of neither the school nor the hospital were likely to suffer.

On Wednesday the annual show of plants and flowers grown within the city of London was held in the Bishopsgate Grounds, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes, and the Lord Mayor, who presided, addressed a few words to the audience, expressing the pleasure it gave him, and he was sure to the Lady Mayoress also, to be present on so interesting an occasion. All persons, he said, delighted in the sight of flowers, which were not only beautiful in themselves, but promoted healthy and tasteful sentiments in those who cultivated them.

At a meeting held on Tuesday at the Mansion House, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor, and addressed by Sir John Bennett, Lord Lyttelton, and others, the scheme for purchasing the Alexandra Park and Palace for the benefit of the public was mooted, and resolutions were passed pledging all present to do their utmost in furtherance of the object. It was agreed that the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Sutherland, Baron Rothschild, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Lichfield, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and two working men should be requested to compose a committee for concerting measures for carrying out the undertaking.

The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Gladstone, who was most warmly received both within the hall and by a large crowd which had gathered outside, spoke briefly in responding to the principal toast, his observations chiefly having reference to the Treaty of Washington. The right hon. gentleman reminded his hearers that twelve months ago the distinguished representative of the United States in this country expressed his gratification at the conclusion of the treaty. A cloud afterwards passed over the prospects of international arbitration, but all was now right, and he was happy to repeat that which he had before stated in that hall, that Great Britain was at peace with all the world. The Premier congratulated his countrymen upon the fact that the dispute between England and America had been debated not as a question of party, but as one affecting the interests of two great peoples.

Yesterday week the tenth lecture of the series promoted by the Christian Evidence Society to meet the prevailing form of unbelief amongst the upper classes was delivered in St. George's Hall. Professor Mozley, the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, was unable to be present, and the Rev. Mr. Gutton read his lecture. The subject was, "The Principle of Causation Considered in Opposition to Atheistic Theories."—The last of the lectures promoted by this society was delivered on Tuesday. The Bishop of London, who presided, said his duties had prevented his attendance at any of the previous lectures; but he felt no want of interest in the matter, which might be judged by the fact that he was present at the formation of the society. The lectures which had been delivered in that hall were not the whole work of the society, for it employed agents to teach the truths of Christianity in the east end of London, and to meet the argu-

ments so industriously circulated by infidels, who were most active in those districts. The society by its agents, and by its lectures in that hall, had, he thought, shown that Christianity was not an effete system fading away before advancing civilisation; and some of those lectures had been couched in language of singular beauty. He was happy to say that Sir E. Jedrell had recently given £1000 to the society, and had promised another £1000 on condition that £1000 should be contributed from other sources before January next; and there could be no doubt that that sum would be raised. The only weak point in the history of the society up to the present time was its pecuniary condition; but this now would be improved, and it would be able thereafter to take work which hitherto it had been unable to accomplish. The Right Rev. Prelate then introduced the Rev. Dr. Henry Allon, minister of Union Chapel, Islington, whose subject was, "The Argument for the Supernatural Character of Christianity from its Existence and Achievements."

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beridge, Basil, to be Prebendary of Leighton Ecclesia in Lincoln Cathedral. Blink, Henry Simpson; Surrogate for the Diocese of St. David. Botham, G. T.; Rector of Whittington, Derbyshire. Burnaby, H. F.; Rector of Buckland, Herts. Eyre, —; Rector of Flax Bourton, near Bristol. Jackson, W. B.; Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Exeter. Kingsbury, Thomas Luck; Rural Dean of Marlborough. Lester, Lester; Rural Dean of Pimperne. Luckcock, T. G. M.; Rector of Christ Church with St. Ewen. Oliver, Henry A.; Rural Dean of the north-eastern division of Droxford. Osman, J. W.; Curate of St. Woolos, Newport, Monmouthshire. Pearson, T. W. R.; Vicar of Horsforth, Yorkshire. Redwell, Francis; Rector of Holy Trinity, Pillwenny. Savile, Boucher Wrey; Rector of Dunchidcock, Devonshire. Sidebotham, Henry; Rector of Holcombe, Somerset. Thornton, G. R.; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Nottingham. Woolnough, J. B. W.; Minister of St. John's, Twickenham.

The newly-erected Church of All Saints, Blenheim-grove, Rye-lane, Peckham, was on Wednesday consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

The case of the Rev. James Purchas, of Brighton, was again before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Wednesday, when, upon the application of Dr. Stephens, the rev. gentleman was suspended from the office as well as from the income of his living.

On Monday Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Ashton-on-Mersey, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The Lord Bishop of Chester, the Hon. W. Egerton, and the Venerable Archdeacon Anson took part in the ceremony.

On the 10th inst. Stoke Albany Church, in Northamptonshire, was reopened by the Bishop of Hereford, after having been closed for restoration fourteen months. The communion plate—chalice, and paten—was the gift of Mrs. Davies, of Stoke Albany Hall; the altar-cloth, dossal, and cross, of the patron, G. Watson, Esq.; and the alms-dish, of the Rector.

A series of week evening Church services in the famous ruins of Netley Abbey, in Hampshire, were inaugurated last week, at which several clergymen officiated, assisted by upwards of forty surplined chorists. A procession was formed by them up the ruined aisles of the abbey. The service was a choral one. A large number of persons were present.

A special general meeting of the members of the Curates' Augmentation Fund Society was held, at 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on Monday. The Rev. Daniel Moore occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to sanction the following resolutions of council:—"1. That in future no fresh grant in augmentation of a curate's stipend be of less amount than £50 a year. 2. That, with a view of carrying out the resolution of council of June 26 last, touching length and efficiency of service, every applicant be required to state the number of years which have elapsed since his ordination, and the population of the several cures which he has served during the whole of that period. 3. That the council shall have power to assign to curates holding grants of £20 grants of £50 in lieu of the same. 4. That the names of curates holding grants in augmentation of their stipends be printed in the annual report." These resolutions were proposed en masse by the Rev. H. V. Le Bas, who stated that a conference on the subject had been held with the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Ely, as representing the bench of Bishops. Their suggestions were that, in making grants, there should be taken into consideration the length and efficiency of a curate's service, and also his private means. The council, he said, had acted on two out of three of these suggestions, and also proposed to raise the grant from £20 to £50—the original idea, which was found impracticable, having been £100. The resolutions were seconded by the Rev. E. K. Kendall. Several questions on points of detail were answered by the chairman; and, in responding to a vote of thanks, he dwelt on the necessity of eliminating any eleemosynary idea from the grants of the society. They were a reward for efficient service, and possibly for overlooked merit. He questioned whether the mere population of the cures in which a clergyman had laboured could be accepted as a test of his efficiency; but felt that, under the new principle of selection that was being adopted, all considerations of eligibility would be taken into account.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On the 16th inst. the corner-stone of the new buildings of St. Edward's School, Oxford, was laid by the original founder of it, the Rev. T. Chamberlain, Vicar of St. Thomas the Martyr, Oxford. Five acres of land have been secured in the parish of Summertown, one mile and a half from Oxford.

The prizes to the successful scholars at King's College were distributed, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Dr. Currey, Master of the Charterhouse. The list of honours included distinctions gained at Oxford, Cambridge, and the University of London.

The Rev. W. E. Deane, M.A., of Magdalene College, Oxford, has been appointed to the head-mastership of Bungay Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. W. Hart, resigned.

On Tuesday and Wednesday occurred the annual visitation and examination of Tonbridge School, which is now 319 years old.

The annual recitations and distribution of prizes in connection with the St. John's-wood Collegiate School took place on Tuesday at the Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood, under the presidency of the Rev. R. Duckworth, A.M.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided on Tuesday at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the East of England Nonconformist Grammar School, Bishops-Stortford, who have just undergone a three days' examination by Mr. Edmund Leger, M.A., the examiner appointed by the Syndicate of Cambridge University.

The Duke of Richmond has given £1000 to the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund.

## MEAT DEAR—AND WHY.

It is impossible not to sympathise with the people who are just now crying out against the high price of butchers' meat—which, indeed, is equivalent to saying that we all sympathise with ourselves, for do we not all feel, more or less, the pinch caused by the dearth of commodities generally, and of provisions in particular? There is no doubt about the fact: provisions—buthers' meat especially—are very dear. The causes of that dearth, however, admit of discussion; and it seems to us that some fallacious notions on the subject are current.

The inhabitants of the northern and midland counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Warwick, &c.—are threatening, or have commenced, a "strike against the butchers," and are indulging in some very hearty abuse of that confraternity, laying somewhat more of blame to their account, we fancy, than is altogether merited, however peccant some sons of the cleaver and blue apron may be. We do not believe there is, or can be, "a conspiracy among the butchers to raise the price of meat," as is alleged, and perhaps extensively believed; and for the simple reason that butchers are much too numerous a body, and are far too widely scattered, to be able to act in combination for such a purpose. They may possibly take advantage of circumstances to add a little to their profits, though that is by no means certain; but beyond this their power over the market extends not. We must, then, look further than to "a conspiracy among the butchers," if we would discover why meat is so dear. These causes, as it seems to us, are mainly three:—1, Increased consumption; 2, inadequacy of the supply; and, 3, the depreciated purchasing power of money.

The first of these causes is the most important. The enormous development of industrial and commercial activity that has taken place within the last quarter of a century—since the era of Free Trade, that is to say—and the consequent general prosperity, have wrought a wonderful revolution in the tastes and habits of the people, and thousands of families, representing millions of individuals, now habitually and daily eat meat who formerly did so only to a limited extent and on rare occasions; just as whole classes of persons dress *now* in a style of which they did not so much as dream *then*. This may be illustrated by two facts easy of observation. Twenty years ago, a man who carried a silk umbrella was a person of note—the observed of all observers; so also was he who sported a gold chain, or had rings on his fingers or studs in his shirt front. Very few persons think of taking note of these things now, because they have become so familiar. Four out of every five umbrellas one meets in Fleet-street or the Strand nowadays are silk; and every second man one encounters wears a gold chain, or a ring, or studs, or all three. As in outdoor personal adornments, so in indoor economy—as in dress, so in food—we have all become much more dainty and luxurious than we were. We do not say that this is to be regretted, for it is pleasant to think that people of all ranks can afford to treat themselves kindly. But it is clear that if an article of limited production becomes extensively consumed, it must rise in price;—and that is the case with butchers' meat: it is limited in production—so far as this country is concerned—it is extensively consumed; and hence it is high in price.

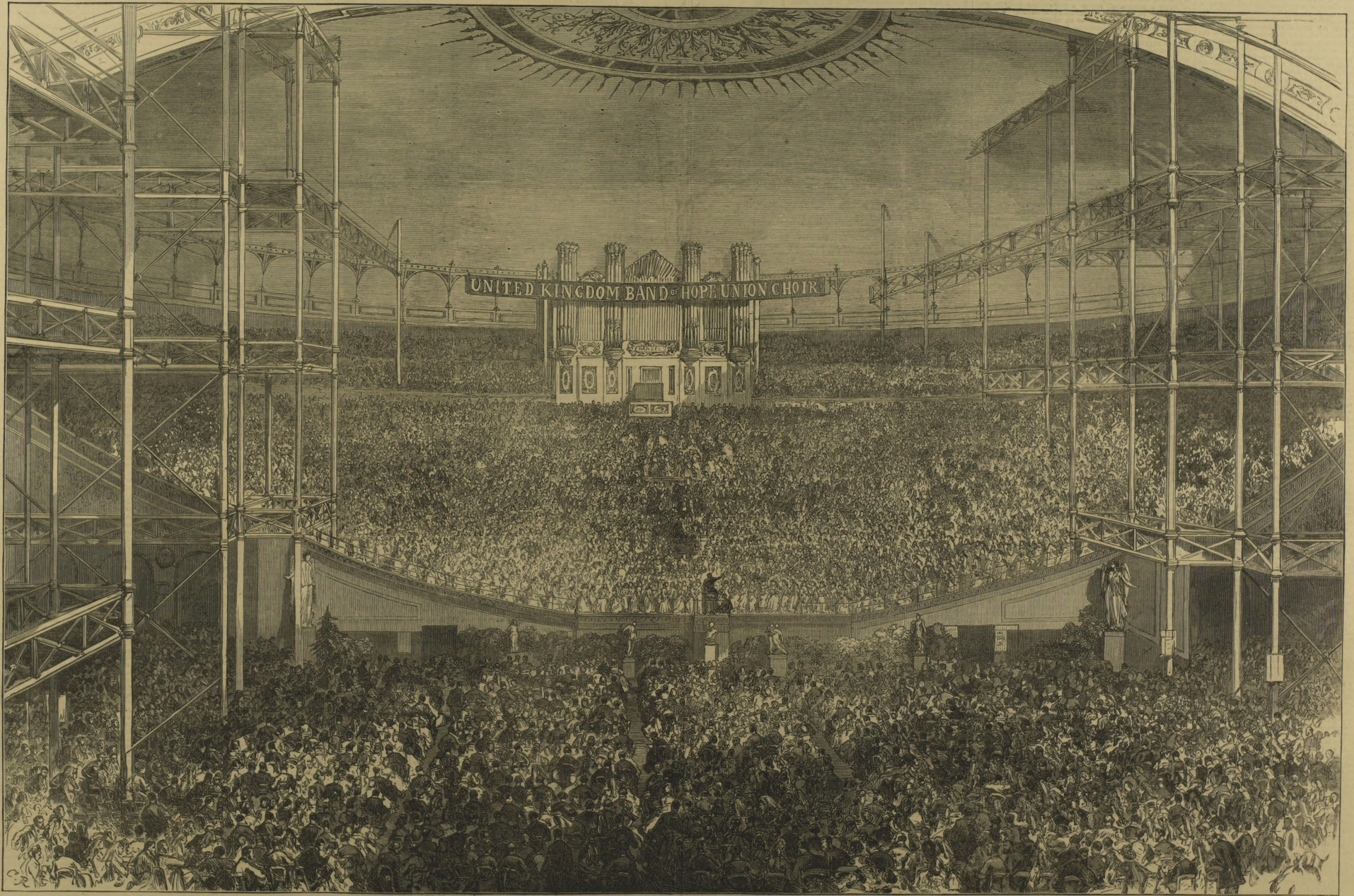
That brings in the second point we have noted—inadequacy of supply. Grazing-farms have certainly increased, both in number and extent, recently. Cattle-feeding is more largely practised; but still the production of beef and mutton has not been in proportion to the consumption—the supply has not kept pace with the demand, even though home produce has been to a certain extent supplemented by importation. That supplement, however, has not been so important as many persons suppose. Even during the period of greatest activity in the foreign cattle trade the importations of beasts, sheep, and pigs to the London market never figured for more than a sixth or seventh part of the total supply. A sixth or seventh part counts for much, it is true; but still the foreign trade was a comparatively small element in the case; and even that limited element has been greatly reduced by the restrictions consequent upon the cattle-plague panic. At a meeting on this subject held in Birmingham, last week, much stress was laid on the existence of these restrictions, and not without reason; for they ought to be entirely removed—not merely modified a little, as has been done—now that the reason for their imposition has disappeared. Still the trade in live foreign cattle is not likely, we fear, ever to have a very appreciable effect on the price of butchers' meat in Great Britain. Strikes against the butchers and complaints of the restrictions on the importation of cattle, therefore, can never materially help to reduce the price of beef to 7½d. per pound, which seems to be the boon specially craved by the people of Birmingham, who passed a resolution pledging themselves to support any butcher willing to supply meat at that price—altogether forgetting, apparently, that if any butcher felt that he could do that, a resolution would not be needed to stimulate him to the effort. A regard for his own interest would be sufficient.

There are, however, two ways in which the supply of meat can be either effectively supplemented or made to go further than it does. Australian and South-American preserved meats might be much more extensively used, and greater economy might be practised in cooking. There is only one sound objection to the preserved meats: they are generally "too much done" for popular taste; but taste may change by habitual use, or the objection may be obviated by improved processes of preservation. The question of cookery is more immediately under control, and here economy might be practised to a very large extent by every family. Roasting and baking are the modes of cooking meat most in vogue in English households; and each is a very wasteful mode, as a full fourth of the meat is lost in the operation: it evaporates up the chimney, is dissipated into the atmosphere of the kitchen, or becomes cook's "parkist" in the shape of "dripping." Boiling and stewing are far more economical modes of cookery, as the Scotch, the French, and other frugal (because originally poor) peoples know, and act upon the knowledge. A reformation of the modes of cooking prevalent among English families would do more, we verily believe, to make the supply of meat equal the demand, and therefore to reduce prices, than all other influences combined.

Our third point it is unnecessary to insist upon. Everybody feels—and says—that "money does not go so far as it used to do," though everybody does not know the reason of this. The enormous influx of gold from California and Australia, by making that metal—the standard of value—more plentiful, has reduced its value. The same law that makes meat dear because it is scarce, renders gold cheap because it is plentiful. The purchasing power of the sovereign has decreased, and in proportion to that decrease the nominal price of commodities has increased. People cannot help this. Time will be required to adjust the balance between the value of money and of goods. But because money can no longer buy as much as it was wont to do, is one reason why meat, along with other things, has become dearer.

Mr. J. Tatlock has been appointed coroner for Chester, in the room of the late Mr. Hostage.





NATIONAL TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE  
SEE PAGE 91.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There is a perpetual cuckoo cry in the House of Commons about the lateness of the Session and the physical and mental (but that's not much) exhaustion of legislators, and yet members come down in crowds every day and discuss, in a manner that might almost be called brawling, until close upon, and sometimes after, three o'clock in the morning. If things were in their normal condition of the last week in July, and when heat is perferid and crashes of thunder mingle with oratory, and each member when he is speaking suggests the idea of Ajax defying the lightning, there would be sittings, so to speak, of ease, when less than a quorum would pass rapidly the heaviest Government measures without let or hindrance. What is it, then, that has kept, and may yet keep, at least 400 members in town, and who, all outdoor attractions having disappeared with the vanished London season, gather in the House, where alone society is to be found? It is because a favourite amusement of members, which some people have profanely called man-hunts, is imminent. Hitherto the expectation of a fierce and fiery discussion in keeping gentlemen together; and it is to be doubted whether they will separate, or even thin, so long as the Ayrton-Hooker business stands for consideration. Probably this latter case may exercise even a stronger detaining influence than the Galway affair, for in the latter case the learned Judge will be only hunted metaphorically, whereas the Chief Commissioner of Works will be set upon while he is in physical presence.

The perversion of the private-member mind, which has always been notable, has been specially illustrated of late. The delusion that it is either the real business or in the power of private members to initiate and achieve acts of legislation has grown into positive mania, in some instances nearly rabid. When the Government sought to take Tuesdays to themselves for the rest of the Session, the cries and groans of certain private members at this act of tyranny would have been piteous if they had not been ludicrous. One does not count Mr. Newdegate, because his growls over obstruction of his one legislative weakling are hebdomadal, if not diurnal; but when an experienced member and practical man, like Mr. McCullagh-Torrens, works himself into a passion, and declaims, in the "Friends, Romans, Countrymen," style, about the squeezing out of private-member legislation, the force and extent of the existing mania can be estimated. Private members must understand that it has come to this—that they may talk, vote, force on divisions, criticise, and endeavour to amend measures; but, as to bills of their own, except their introduction for the sake of the necessary accompanying speech, the idea must be received with a Napoleonic *bah!* Why, the average number of bills made acts by private members may be, say, three in a Parliament; and it may be noted as a curious exemplar of this sort of thing, that one of the greatest successes in bill-making by individual members was a measure of Mr. Darby Griffith, which did away with the custom that the Postmaster-General should always be a peer, and enabled that functionary to sit in the House of Commons. The force of the illustration will be understood by those who sat in the last and several previous Parliaments.

The sort of treatment which the Military Localisation Bill is receiving in some quarters of the House is curious, and is akin to that adopted by a lover repentant of the ardent vows which he had made in the first fever-fit of a passion which time and reflection have caused somewhat to wane. There are many who avow that the fervid approbation with which they accepted Mr. Cardwell's scheme of Army localisation was such as to compel them to adhere to it now, under penalty of breach of promise, when it comes in the form of a money bill for a large amount; and so, though they help to delay, by their confessions and avoidances, they do not mean ultimately to obstruct or reject. But no such half-spirit influences that body of financial reformers, and peacemongers, and political materialists, and irreconcilables, as they are sometimes called, who sit below the gangway on the Ministerial side. Obviously, their object is to defeat the bill, if they can, by efflux of time; and it is no slight proof of their intention and the means which they are using to carry it out, when such a member as Mr. Illingworth, whose talk should be of cotton, or coal, or iron, or whatever is his mechanical business, was inspired to speak at length, on a certain day, so as to stop the discussion of the second reading at the hour at which a morning sitting must perforce be suspended. As the bill is to be carried, come what will, and as already the day of prorogation has been said to be postponed till Aug. 16, it remains to be seen which will "pound" the longest, the Irreconcilables or the Ministry.

In the first real discussion on the Licensing Bill the House generally seemed to have caught the spirit of the subject. Description of the ruling development may be contained in a few words—the House was convivial. At any rate, the rapid give-and-take talk, the roaring cheers, the bursts of laughter, the rising of half a dozen gentlemen together, each sending out a torrent of words in the interval between their first upward movement from their seats to the time when they were steady on their legs, the solemn gravity which very small matters were dealt with, the curious mistakes which were made, and the general noise and irregularity, suggested ideas of after-dinner doings, including speechifying, when a large party is taking its ease at its inn. One gentleman, at least, seemed to have specially prepared himself for playing an appropriate part in a discussion on liquor law, parodying the actor who blacked himself all over to play Othello; but what is certain is that, though there was a good deal of discursiveness and not a little confusion—so much so that the Chairman got bewildered, and made mistakes in putting the question—there was obviously a resolute determination on the part of everyone that the bill should become law this year. When it is next taken in Committee it will be at a morning sitting, and therefore its consideration will be placed under more advantageous circumstances than at nine o'clock in the evening.

There was during last Session a good deal of high talk about the abolition of the privilege possessed by every member of the House of Commons to exclude strangers, so that debates may be carried on in private; and it seems to have been tacitly agreed that the right should not be exercised so absolutely as hitherto. But if an illustration of the value of that privilege were needed, it would be found in the manner in which discussion on a particular bill was carried on by its opponents one day this week, when there was a curious example, whether as regards treatment of subject or language, of that impurity of purists which Swift has characterised in much plainer phrase.

The Royal Scottish Academy has voted £50 towards the subscription being raised for the completion of the Scottish National Memorial to the Prince Consort, in Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

A meeting was held in Manchester, on Monday, to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late floods in the valley of the Medlock. It was resolved to open a public subscription, and a committee was appointed to administer the funds that may be raised.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Duke of Argyll brought down a message from her Majesty asking their Lordships to concur in enabling her to make provision for securing to the Countess of Mayo a pension of £1000 a year. The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on the following Monday. Lord Harrowby moved an address to the Queen in favour of referring the questions in dispute on the Kirwee prize money to a judicial tribunal. It was opposed by the Duke of Argyll, and, after a short discussion, withdrawn. On the order for reading the Inclosure Law Amendment Bill the third time, Lord Redesdale urged the necessity of recommitting the measure, in which he was supported by the Duke of Richmond, and opposed by Lord Granville and Lord Morley, the latter of whom observed that, if the bill were recommitting, he should then have to consider whether it was really worth while to proceed further. Their Lordships divided, and resolved, by 60 to 53, or a majority of seven, to recommit the bill, and the recommitment was fixed for Monday.

The Earl of Granard informed the House, on Monday, that, after a careful perusal of the Galway election petition papers, he had been unable either to modify or retract anything he had written in his recent letter on the conduct of Mr. Justice Keogh. He had, therefore, placed his resignation of the post of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim in the hands of Lord Spencer, and it had been accepted. The House took into consideration the Message concerning an additional grant to the Countess of Mayo, and resolved unanimously to concur in the proposal of the Government. The Acrobats Bill was withdrawn, after the House had spent some time in discussing the question, "What is an acrobat?" The House resolved to spare the House of Commons the trouble of considering the same question, and the bill was quietly shelved. A bill for carrying on the work of revising the statutes was read the second time. Lord Derby postponed for a week the motion of which he had given notice with reference to the dispute between Dr. Hooker and Mr. Ayrton. The report of amendments on the Inclosure Law Amendment Bill led to another discussion on the merits of the bill. The Government were twice defeated by considerable majorities, but they refused to withdraw the bill. Lord Denman attempted, in the midst of the debate, to raise a discussion on the Ballot, but had not got beyond a reference to "Johnson's Dictionary," when he was called to order by Lord Redesdale. The "report" was received, and the bill stands for third reading.

The Coal-Mines Regulation Bill and the Metalliferous Mines Bill were, on Tuesday, read the second time. The second reading of the Elementary Education Elections Bill was moved by the Marquis of Ripon, who explained that the bill was rendered necessary by the lapse of the bill of 1870, but added that this bill extended the use of the ballot to the whole country. The Marquis of Salisbury objected to introducing so important a change as the ballot in an ordinary continuance bill, and moved that the bill be rejected; and, on a division, he carried his motion by 46 to 42. Lord Stratheden moved the adoption of an address to the Crown praying that such measures may be taken as are necessary to assist the cruisers in the repression of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. Earl Granville stated that communications he had had with foreign Powers led him to think that we should soon be able to take effective steps to put a stop to this trade, and he asked his noble friend to withdraw his motion. Lord Stratheden, however, refused to comply with his request, whereupon Earl Granville moved the previous question, which was carried. The Masters and Workmen (Arbitration) Bill, the Victoria Park Bill, the Grand Jury (Middlesex) Bill, and the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill were read the second time; and the Summary Jurisdiction Bill and the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill, the Naturalisation Bill, the Infant Life Protection Bill, the European Assurance Society Bill, &c. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Cork, and Viscount Halifax. The Irish Church Act (1871) Amendment Bill was read the first time. The Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections Bill was read the second time. The Petroleum, the Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3), and the Statute Law Revision Bills were severally read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, yesterday week, Mr. Gladstone brought up a message from the Queen, similar in its terms to that brought up in the Lords, recommending the grant of a pension of £1000 a year to the widow of the late Earl of Mayo, and he moved that the message be taken into consideration on the following Monday, which was carried. In view of the approaching prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone moved that Government orders should have precedence on all succeeding Tuesdays; and this, after some discussion, was agreed to. The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Forster moved the education vote, and in doing so sketched the items composing what he described as the "bill" for the current year. The gross expenditure, he said, would be more than £1,500,000, and the net increase over last year £93,138, which was chiefly on account of additional grants to schools and the building of new school-houses. The item for building grants amounted to £160,000. He congratulated the House and the country on the fact that the Elementary Education Act was working satisfactorily. After some discussion, the vote was agreed to. The Epping Forest Bill and the Judges Salaries Bill were then passed through Committee. Some progress was made in Committee with the Military Manoeuvres Bill, the Parish Constables Abolition Bill was committed pro forma, the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the second time, and the Public Prosecutors Bill was withdrawn. At the evening sitting Sir J. Lubbock moved that it was desirable to modify the new code of regulations issued by the Committee of Privy Council, so as to give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, social economy, &c. Mr. Forster opposed the motion, on the ground that, if carried, it would seriously interfere with the working of the educational system, and that it was unnecessary at present. After a long discussion, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Bowring brought forward a motion as to counts-out, but, being opposed by Mr. Gladstone, it was withdrawn. Major Arbutnot moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Control Department. Sir H. Storks opposed the motion, which was negatived. The House then went into Committee on the public Health Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

The business paper on Monday contained forty-four orders of the day and nearly a score of questions. Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to Sir C. Dilke, that the House would not be bound, by passing the Treaty of Washington Bill, to give a favourable consideration to the proposed Canadian guarantee. Mr. Monsell stated that there is no prospect at present of a reduction in the postage to the United States. Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in giving the figures relating to the export of coal, stated that we are under obligation, in our treaty with the

Zollverein, to impose no export duty on coal during the existence of the treaty, which comes to an end in 1877. This is in addition to the stipulation in the Commercial Treaty with France. Something was done towards the lightening of the order book, for the Income Tax Collection Bill and the Corrupt Practices Bill were withdrawn by the Government; and so was the Public Health and Local Government Bill, by Sir C. Adderley. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, and Mr. Jacob Bright proposed to strike out the sum of £3684 for the pay of the police employed under the Contagious Diseases Prevention Acts. The hon. member made a long speech directed against these Acts. After some discussion, the Committee divided, and the motion of Mr. Bright was defeated by 140 to 74. Her Majesty's message respecting provision for Lady Mayo was taken into consideration, and the pension voted. The motion for going into Committee on the Thames Embankment Bill was defeated by 154 to 133 votes, and the bill was lost. The Local Government Board (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee, and the Treaty of Washington Bill was read the second time.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Robert Peel, on Tuesday, amid a scene of some confusion, indicated that it was not the intention of the Government to enforce against Jesuits expelled from Germany any provisions of the Act of 1829 which might prevent their entrance into this country. The Attorney-General for Ireland then stated the course which the Government proposed to adopt in regard to the report of Judge Keogh on the Galway election petition. Of the fifty-eight persons named in the schedules attached to the Judge's certificate, as guilty of undue influence and intimidation, or of undue influence only, within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act, it had been resolved to prosecute twenty-four—the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, Captain Nolan and his brother Sebastian, and twenty-one Roman Catholic priests. A protracted adjourned debate took place on the second reading of the Army Localisation Bill, the rejection of which was moved by Mr. Holms, who condemned the creation of army centres as unnecessary and mischievous. Mr. Gladstone defended the measure, and pointed out that its principle had already been accepted by a large majority of the House. The discussion was not concluded when the time for suspending the sitting came. The discussion on the Licensing Bill occupied the House on its meeting again.

The afternoon sitting on Wednesday was dedicated almost entirely to the discussion of the motion of Mr. Gilpin for the second reading of the bill for the abolition of capital punishments. At the close of the debate a division was taken, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 113, the numbers being 167 against and 54 in favour of the measure. A further sacrifice of innocents took place in the cases of the local Taxation Accounts Bill, the Agricultural Children's Bill, and the Poor-Law (Scotland) Bill. Several bills were forwarded a stage, the Wild Birds' Protection Bill and the Local Government Board (Ireland) Bill being read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the House presented an excited and animated appearance, in anticipation of the debate upon the remarkable judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh in connection with the proceedings consequent upon the election petition against the return of Captain Nolan as member for the county of Galway. The benches on both sides were filled with occupants, particularly those on the Ministerial side. The Strangers' Gallery was also much crowded. Mr. Butt, after a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution:—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the report of the address delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh on the occasion of delivering judgment on the trial of the election petition for the county of Galway, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of that judgment and address." He moved that resolution with the view of moving in Committee, "That it is established to the satisfaction of the Committee that Mr. Justice Keogh, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, on the occasion of delivering judgment on the trial of the petition against the recent election for the county of Galway, abused his position as a Judge of election petitions by delivering a violent, personal, and partisan address, inconsistent with his duty as a Judge; that he has hereby created great scandal in Ireland, shaken the confidence of the people in the administration of justice in her Majesty's courts, and brought those courts into contempt. That by reason of such his misconduct and its consequences his continuance on the bench of justice has become inconsistent with the interests of the public and the honour of the Crown." Mr. Mitchell-Henry seconded the motion. Mr. Pim moved as an amendment:—"That this House regrets that Mr. Justice Keogh, when delivering judgment on the trial of the election petition for the county of Galway, allowed himself to diverge into irrelevant topics, and to make use of intemperate expressions and language inconsistent with the dignity which ought to be maintained by a Judge, and therefore calculated to lower the character of the courts of justice in the estimation of the people of Ireland; but, on reviewing the whole circumstances, this House does not think that the case calls for any action with the view to the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the judicial bench." Mr. P. J. Smyth severely censured the language of Mr. Justice Keogh's judgment. The Attorney-General opposed both the motion and the amendment, and justified the course taken by the Irish Attorney-General. The debate was continued by Mr. H. James, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Plunkett, and Colonel Whyte. Sir C. O'Loughlin moved the adjournment of the debate.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Birmingham on Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The Pope has presented Madame Thiers and her sister, Mdle. Doëne, with two golden rosaries.

Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who went in search of Dr. Livingstone, arrived at Marseilles, on Wednesday morning, in company with Dr. Livingstone's son, en route for Paris and London.

Marland Mill, which is two miles from Rochdale, and is a branch of the Castleton Co-operative Spinning Company's Mill, situated at Heywood, was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday week.

The twenty-sixth report of the Commissioners of Lunacy just issued shows that the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, registered on Jan. 1 last, were 58,640, being an increase of 1885 upon the cases recorded on Jan. 1, 1871. These numbers do not include 170 lunatics so found by inquisition, and residing, in charge, elsewhere than in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses. The total of 58,640 is made up of 6642 private patients and 51,998 paupers; and the increase upon the year is represented by 188 of the former and 1697 of the latter. With the exception of 148 paupers in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, all the patients maintained in the various State asylums are placed in the private class, inasmuch as they are not chargeable to parishes, unions, counties, or boroughs.



## FINE ARTS.

## THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

With the Engraving this week of two of the upper groups of sculpture of the Albert Memorial we complete our illustrations and verbal description of the monument, so far as we can do so till the erection in the centre of the shrine of Mr. Foley's statue of the Prince, the execution of which has been delayed by the sculptor's long and severe illness, dating from his working last year on the model *in situ*, but from which he has happily recovered. The addition, now, of a few general remarks to the technical details already given may, therefore, not be out of place.

First, then, we may confidently anticipate that the addition of the colossal bronze-gilt statue of the Prince, who will be represented seated, with his face towards the Albert Hall, and wearing the robes of the Garter, will greatly improve the memorial as a whole, equally as regards its proportional quantities and its structural and decorative aspect. The gilding of a statue is not to be recommended on abstract æsthetic grounds; it has the effect inevitably of confusing, and even falsifying, the forms, owing to light being strongly reflected from the surface of the shining metal, both from the hollows and projections, and only at certain angles. Yet we know that antiquity furnished ample precedent for this employment of the precious metal in the chryselephantine sculpture by Phidias, the bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, on the piazza of the Capitol at Rome, and other Roman sculptures known to have been gilt. In the present instance a central mass of gold will have the decorative effect of adding superior lustre and preciousness to the principal element of the composition, the jewel, so to speak, for which the casquet was designed; and, at the same time, it will, to the eye, as it were, connect and support the superstructure, which at present appears so much too heavy. We do not know if Mr. Foley was in favour of gilding his statue (probably no modern sculptor would do so from choice), but we believe he was opposed to the seated attitude prescribed for the Prince's statue. It will be impossible in this attitude to obtain the fine sweeping lines which a standing position would naturally yield; and the distance for viewing the statue in front being narrow, it must necessarily be seen foreshortened, and therefore disadvantageously. We have no doubt that the eminent sculptor who has been intrusted with this the most important portion of the memorial will accomplish all that is possible under the circumstances; but, unquestionably, the site should have been further removed from the main road.

Regarding, then, the memorial by anticipation as complete, we can have no hesitation in pronouncing it (always speaking generally) as a great success, especially if measured with anything combining the arts of architecture, sculpture, and decoration hitherto attempted in this country. It is worthy of this great and wealthy nation, it is not unworthy of the Prince whose beneficent public life it commemorates (his private virtues being nobly memorialised in the mausoleum which conjugal piety has erected over his remains), and it is highly creditable to Sir G. G. Scott, as the designer, and his able collaborators. The ensemble is magnificent without being tawdry, and it will, doubtless, gain in repose, unity, and dignity from the toning of Time. Objection has been made to exposing so much gilding, colour, and precious material to the open air; but for us this is a great recommendation. The colouring is obtained with the "self-colours" of marbles and granites, or equally indestructible mosaics and gemlike enamels; whilst the gilding can only require renewal at long intervals. We have been slaves too long to our climate; let us hope that this memorial will encourage the employment of many coloured materials which might be introduced to vary the monotonous drabs of the dingy stucco, and the sooty black of the rough-faced bricks, which render London the most hideous city in the world.

It is but fair to the architect to remember that the Albert Memorial is a gigantic experiment. Its exact prototype is nowhere to be found. The baldachini in Italian churches, particularly that of St. John Lateran, in Rome, and the tombs of the Scaligers at Verona, bear some, but only a fragmentary or elementary, resemblance to it; and the monument to Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, is in a different style of Gothic. The fair measure of success achieved is therefore all the more laudable. But precisely because the memorial is a novelty, we think it important that a just critical estimate should be formed of it simply as a work of art. Upon such a work the public taste should be trained by accurate discrimination of merits and defects, and thus the monument itself may aid the progress of good art which the Prince it commemorates did so much to promote. Having, then, spoken of its excellence as a whole, we shall point out what we consider to be shortcomings. Instead of borrowing features from Italian Gothic, we think some pure native style would have been more appropriate. We will not press the objections that the canopy and spire could not stand without internal girders, and that there is no visible support of buttress, as in all Mediæval precedent, for the thrust above the arches. It matters not how the required strength is obtained, provided the eye is not offended. But there are real and radical faults of construction of which the eye must take cognisance. The terminal portions do not grow, as in true architecture, out of the supports. The flèche does not find its natural origin or root in the roofs of the canopy, and it therefore conveys the impression of an afterthought; the pinnacles do not nearly coincide with the axes of the clustered pillars: in an angular view this is disagreeably evident, they consequently look like excrescences. The gilt angels of the spire seem to do duty as part of the construction, a function they can only perform at some sacrifice of symmetry and balance. The tracery and mouldings of the pediments have the air of appliqué ornament, not of homogeneous structural embellishment.

There are obvious defects, also, of proportion, and incongruities of style. The slender flèche or spire has more affinity to the Perpendicular than to the Romanesque massive-ness of the pediments, and the gargoyles scarcely accord with either; the pillars look weak; the sculptural groups, reliefs, and figures are classical or naturalistic in treatment—they have no architectonic relation in style to that of the structure with which they are associated, and they constantly vary in scale. The groups are not only incongruous the one with the other, but with themselves. We believe that Mr. Foley was opposed to rendering the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe in the angle groups of larger proportions than the accessory figures, but he was overruled. The discordance in the sculpture reaches its climax in Mr. Macdowell's group of "Europe," where all the figures are allegorical (unlike most of the corresponding figures of the other groups), yet the same disproportion obtains between the figure of Europe and those representing England, France, Germany, and Italy. It having been decided, however, that the scale of the human figures should differ in the same group, a conventional rendering of the typical animals introduced, in accordance with the exigencies of good composition, and with little regard comparatively to their relative magnitude in nature, became inevitable. Nothing, therefore, would be more unjust than to complain that Mr. Foley's elephant is a pigmy,

though very properly the tusks characteristic of the animal are those of a full-grown beast, or that Mr. Bell's bison is but a heifer, and so forth. Decoratively considered, these white marble groups, and in a less degree the upper groups, are completely isolated from the memorial. Bronze (which might have received a metallic coating different from the ordinary colour of gold) would, however, have united with the structure, and would certainly have been far more durable. We see no remedy for this defect. Colouration of the marble (though it also has the sanction of antiquity) would find few advocates, nor would it withstand this climate. We must therefore submit to the alternative of seeing the sharpness of chiselling and character of these marble groups disappear in a very few years.

We have only to add a few remarks on the sculptures regarded independently. Mr. Macdowell's group of "Europe" is somewhat tame and the grouping rather formal, though the uniformity of the seated figures goes well with the architecture when viewed in connection with it. The forms are rather suggested than fully realised, but the feeling of the whole is graceful and refined. Mr. Foley's "Asia" is remarkably successful as a composition, considering the enormous difficulty of grouping and treating an elephant sculpturally. The figure of Asia lifting her veil is exceedingly lovely, the disposition of her drapery most graceful; and equally admirable for fidelity to typical characteristics are the Indian warrior, the Chinese ceramist, the Persian poet, and the Arab merchant; whilst the modelling and workmanship are beyond comparison more masterly and complete than anything else here. Mr. Theed's "Africa"—seated on a kneeling camel, and surrounded by a Nubian, an Arab, a negro, and a figure typifying European civilisation—is rather rigid in arrangement, but careful in execution. Mr. Bell's "America"—seated on a charging buffalo, whose course is directed by a female figure representing the United States, with Canada to the left, and two seated male figures, signifying the less progressive Southern and Central America—is a very felicitous and spirited conception. The execution, however, is not equal to the conception. The forms are not sufficiently "made out" and expressive, the modelling is in parts rather clumsy. The 169 life-size marble figures in alto-relievo, by Messrs. Armstead and Philip, representing great architects, sculptors, painters, poets, musicians, &c., which form the frieze of the podium, need not be judged by any very high standard of art; it is sufficient that they answer their purpose well enough and compose one of the most interesting features of the Memorial. The section representing the painters recalls, without closely resembling, Delaroche's great wall-painting in oil on the hemicycle of the Palais des Beaux Arts; but the English sculptors have been far more liberal than the French artist. The upper-angle groups, in white marble (two of which we this week engrave), represent Agriculture (by Mr. Calder Marshall), Manufactures (by Mr. Weekes), Engineering (by Mr. Lawlor), and Commerce (by Mr. Thornycroft). These are all more or less good; but we may specially admire the large and manly treatment and sound workmanship of Mr. Weekes, the indicative style of Mr. Marshall, and the well-managed grouping of Messrs. Lawlor and Thornycroft. Messrs. Armstead and Philip's single figures of the greater sciences are somewhat stiff, but allowance should be made for their slender foothold against the granite pillars.

The Paris Salon, after remaining open the customary period of two months only, was closed on the last day of June. The exhibition was more select than usual, containing little more than half the works exhibited of late years; but, as a whole, it was a rather inferior display. The medals and decorations have been awarded since the close of the exhibition. Some of the arrangements of the Salon may be recommended for consideration to our Royal Academy. In the first place, the jury is more largely and liberally composed. Two days in each week the exhibition is open free to the public. The works are placed as nearly as possible according to the alphabetical order of the artists' names—an arrangement calculated to prevent many invidious distinctions which obtain in London exhibitions. All the works of a given artist are accordingly grouped together; and, as the catalogue follows the alphabetical arrangement, no index is required, while it is far more convenient for reference. The catalogue is also printed in a portable form. The alphabetical arrangement is universal throughout France; it is also adopted in Belgium, and pretty generally all over the Continent.

Mr. De Rutzen, of the South Wales circuit, has been appointed successor to Mr. J. C. Fowler as stipendiary magistrate for the Merthyr district.

Mr. Maynard, the official liquidator of the Great Oceanic Telegraph Company, has notified a first dividend of 10s. in the pound.

Mr. Algernon West is to be succeeded in the post of private secretary to Mr. Gladstone by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., who will hold the office without salary.

A serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease is reported from Montgomeryshire. Eight hundred cattle, sheep, and swine are reported infected in the district comprised within the borough of Welshpool.

The Irish Attorney-General (Mr. Dowse), M.P. for Londonderry, has accepted the seat in the Irish Court of Exchequer vacant by the death of Mr. Baron Hughes. Mr. Dowse will be succeeded by the Irish Solicitor-General (Mr. Dallas).

The obituary notice, in our Paper of the 6th inst., recording the death of the Hon. Henry Stanhope, contained an erroneous statement, which we desire to correct. That gentleman was twice married, and his widow survives. He died in the eighty-second year of his age.

The rules framed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Buildings regarding public meetings in the Royal Parks and gardens were issued on Wednesday. The following are the rules on the subject relating to Hyde Park:—"No public address may be delivered except from or within twenty yards of the stone marked [place for public addresses]. No public address may be delivered on a Sunday. No public address of an unlawful character, or for an unlawful purpose, may be delivered. No public address may be delivered unless a written notice of the intention to deliver the same, signed with the names and addresses of two householders residing in the metropolis, be left at the office of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Buildings at least two clear days before; such notice must state the name of each speaker, subject of the intended address, and the day and hour of intended delivery. After such a notice has been received no other notice for the delivery of any other address on the same day will be valid." Identical rules are issued with respect to Regent's Park, Victoria Park, Battersea Park, and Holyrood Park. In St. James's and the Green Parks, Kensington Gardens, Primrose Hill, Greenwich Park, Kew Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, Kew Green, Hampton Court Green, Hampton Court Gardens, Richmond Park and Green, and Bushey Park, public addresses are absolutely prohibited.

## A SYRIAN BORDER FORTRESS.

The ancient fortress of the Crusaders in the Syrian Desert, named Kala'at el Husn, or Husn el Akrad, is situated nearly half way from Damascus northward to Antioch, upon a spur of the Lebanon. It was lately visited by Captain R. F. Burton and Mr. Charles Tyrwhitt Drake, in their topographical and antiquarian researches through that country, which led them to examine the remains of more than fifty old buildings, some of much historical interest, doomed before long to disappear from the face of earth. The Circassian immigration will make a great change. This castle, which resembles the Border keeps of Europe in the Middle Ages, was one of a chain of strongholds between Antioch and Palestine, constructed for the defence of the Holy Land against the Moslem foe.

## MR. AYRTON AND DR. HOOKER.

The differences between Mr. Ayrton and Dr. Hooker, the director of Kew Gardens, formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of eminent horticulturists and botanists, held at Wellington-street, Covent-garden. An address of sympathy with Dr. Hooker was voted, and an earnest desire to support him in his directorate was expressed. A memorial to Mr. Gladstone was at the same time adopted, drawing attention to the immense value of the services rendered by Dr. Hooker and his late father as the directors of Kew Gardens, and asking the right hon. gentleman to take measures which should ensure Dr. Hooker being treated with fitting consideration.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society has also sent a memorial to Mr. Gladstone expressing a hope that he may be able to take such steps as will confirm and uphold Dr. Hooker in his appointment, and enable him to continue his labours with satisfaction to himself and advantage to the country.

At a special meeting of the council of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday—Professor Bentley in the chair—it was moved by the Marquis of Bristol, seconded by Colonel Platt, and unanimously resolved—"That the council of the Royal Botanic Society of London desire to express their deep sympathy with Dr. Hooker in his present position as Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and they earnestly hope that nothing that has hitherto occurred will induce him to resign an office which he has filled with such advantage to the country and with so much honour to himself." Another resolution, moved by Sir Charles Wheatstone and seconded by Mr. Sheppard, expressed a hope that "Mr. Gladstone will give his personal attention to the important object of preventing the public from being deprived of Mr. Hooker's valuable services."

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. T. Barnes, formerly member for Bolton, laid the corner-stone of a new school, in connection with the Albert-road Congregational Church, Farnworth.

Mr. Scudamore has addressed to the Postmaster-General a scheme for the permanent establishment of the telegraphic department of the Post Office, and has based it on a report of what has already been done.

The Prince of Wales having expressed his intention of being present at the completion of the Portland Harbour of Refuge, a meeting of the inhabitants of Weymouth was held on Monday, at which measures were taken for giving his Royal Highness a hearty reception.

The troops at Aldershot were reviewed on Wednesday by the Duke of Cambridge, and a sham fight afterwards took place in the Long Valley. General Sir Hope Grant commanded the cavalry, and his Royal Highness directed the general movements.

The death is announced of Mr. W. Bridges Adams, a well-known mechanician and a large contributor to the scientific literature of the day. Mr. Adams devoted much attention to the improved construction of railway carriages, the methods of applying brake powers, and other matters connected with the working of railways, and many of the plans patented by him are now in general use. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

In reply to an invitation from the Corporation of Southampton, the Prince of Wales has informed the Mayor, through Sir William Knollys, that, as his Royal Highness's visit to the American fleet, at the end of the month, in the Southampton Water, will be of a private nature, he must forego the gratification which he otherwise would have had of visiting the town of Southampton, or of receiving any demonstration, however flattering to him, or address from the municipal body of the town or the inhabitants.

An account was issued on Tuesday of the gross public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending June 30, 1872. The income is given as follows:—Customs, £20,539,000; excise, £23,961,000; stamps, £9,920,000; land tax and house duty, £2,395,000; property tax, £9,821,000; Post-Office, £4,750,000; telegraph service, £810,000; Crown lands (net), £375,000; miscellaneous, £3,695,038. The total income is, therefore, £76,266,038. The expenditure was as follows:—Interest and management of national debt, terminable annuities, Exchequer liabilities, &c., £26,818,441; charges on Consolidated Fund, £1,754,287; supply services, £42,338,597; making the total ordinary expenditure £70,911,326. The expenses of fortifications for the year amounted to £370,000, which raises the absolute total expenditure to £71,281,326.

Thunderstorms were experienced in many parts of England on Monday—from Berwick to London. Along the Northumberland and Durham coasts the storm also burst with severity. In the metropolis the storm was severe. Torrents of rain fell, and several streets were flooded. Some damage was done in the southern districts, and several persons were injured.—Another thunderstorm burst over London on Tuesday evening between six and seven o'clock, the flashes of lightning being almost unintermittent. A considerable amount of damage was done in various parts of the metropolis. At Brixton a church was struck, and in Blackwall some mills were set on fire. Several persons were struck down in the streets, some of them being severely injured. In some places the roads were flooded, owing to the heavy fall of rain and hail.—A great storm passed over Lancashire on Wednesday morning, and we have reports of serious damage by lightning and floods. At Liverpool streets and warehouses were flooded. The storm was very violent at Ormskirk and Preston, and it was also severely felt at Dewsbury and other places in the West Riding. At Blackpool two men were killed by lightning.—On Thursday morning thunderstorms were reported from the south of England, the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands. A violent storm began about six o'clock on Thursday morning at Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury, and other places in the Kennet Valley, and lasted nearly three hours. There was very heavy rain, with forked and sheet lightning, and the thunder resembled the roar of artillery. Large trees were splintered and other damage done. There were also thunderstorms on Thursday morning at Birmingham, Gloucester, and Leicester.





MR. MICHIE, THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

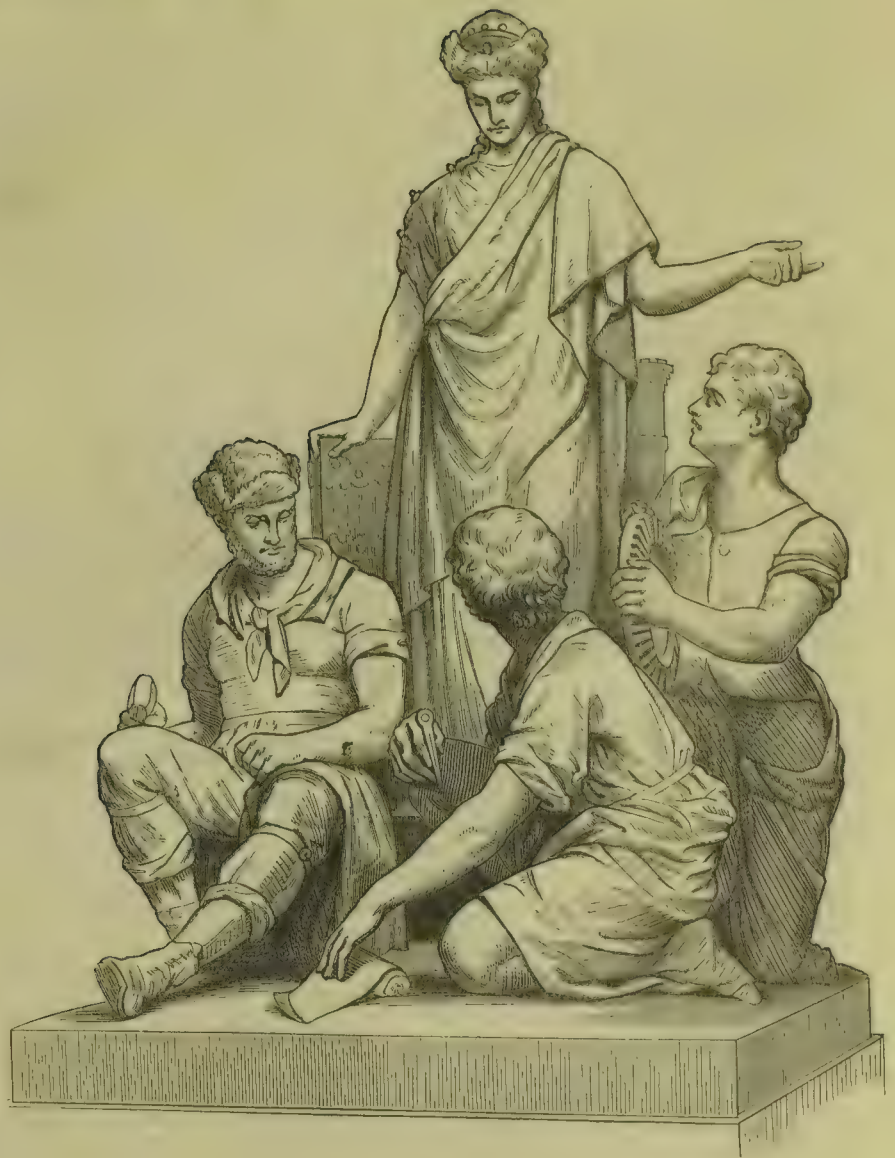


KALA'AT EL HUSN, IN THE SYRIAN DESERT.





"COMMERCE," BY T. THORNYCROFT.



"ENGINEERING," BY J. LAWLOR.

THE PRINCE CONSORT NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

MR. T. J. BOYD, OF EDINBURGH.

The Merchant Company of Edinburgh, incorporated in 1681 by Royal Charter, has the management of four great educational endowments, those of George Watson's Hospital, the Merchant Maiden Hospital, Daniel Stewart's Hospital, and Gillespie's Hospital and Free School, with an aggregate income of nearly £21,000 a year. Mr. Thomas Jamieson Boyd (head of the well-known Edinburgh publishing firm styled Oliver and Boyd), having been Master of the Company for three successive years, has conceived and executed the design of a reform, which makes these large funds really useful in



"AN ENGLISH ROSE," BY G. HALSE.



BUST OF MR. T. J. BOYD, OF EDINBURGH,  
BY W. BRODIE, R.S.A.

the instruction of the people. There was an interesting report on the subject read by him to the British Association of Science, at its Edinburgh meeting last year. It appears that, before the recent changes, the funds of the four hospitals, amounting to a capital of more than half a million sterling, maintained and educated 230 children, supported 40 old persons, aided a primary school of 150 boys, and employed 23 teachers, who received about £1736 a year. They now maintain 175 charity children, and give a liberal education, in five or six great day schools of higher grade, to nearly 4500 boys and girls, paying teachers and governesses salaries amounting to £18,000 a year; while the number of aged persons main-



"MY FIRST FRIEND," BY F. BARZAGHI.



tained by Gillespie's Hospital is increased; and a Professorship of Political Economy at the University of Edinburgh, endowed with £450 a year, has been established by the Merchant Company's funds. Dr. W. B. Hodgson, who is the Professor first appointed, has begun his course of academical teaching with good success. The new schools have rapidly gained a very high reputation for the excellence of their management, discipline, and instruction, as proved by the reports of visitors whose opinion has much authority upon this subject. The members of the Merchant Company have testified their esteem for Mr. Boyd, and their recognition of the good work mainly effected by him, in the form of a presentation of his bust, and by placing his portrait in their own hall. The marble bust, of which we give an illustration, from a photograph by Mr. Annan, is sculptured by Mr. W. Brodie, R.S.A. It was presented to Mrs. Boyd a fortnight ago; and the portrait, by Mr. Otto T. Leyde, A.R.S.A., was at the same time placed in the company's hall, which now also contains an interesting small collection of old pictures removed from the various hospital buildings. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Principal of the University, and Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M.D., were among those at the meeting, who bore testimony to the value of the new schools.

#### THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

The four groups of marble statues, representing "Agriculture" and "Manufactures," "Commerce" and "Engineering," which occupy the four corners of the podium, or basement, of the Gothic shrine erected opposite the Royal Albert Hall at Kensington, are not the least important feature of this gorgeous and sumptuous combination. Two of them, namely, "Agriculture," by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., and "Manufactures," by Mr. H. Weekes, R.A., were described and illustrated in our last. The other two appear in this week's Number.

"COMMERCE," BY T. THORNYCROFT.

This group is placed on the north-east angle of the podium. The dominant allegorical figure holds in her left hand a cornucopia, as alluding to the results of commercial enterprise; whilst with the right she encourages the young merchant, who bears balance scales, the emblems of barter, and also a purse and ledger. The figure seated on the ground in front brings corn, the great necessary of life; and the other figure, the Oriental merchant, holds a casket of jewels, in allusion to the objects of luxury imported from various countries by the agency of commerce.

"ENGINEERING," BY JOHN LAWLER.

This group is placed on the north-west angle of the podium. The Genius of Engineering, a female figure, is standing above the other figures, with one hand resting on the steam-cylinder. In front a youthful figure, with compasses in hand, refers to a design or plan spread on the ground. On the one side is seated a navvy, the great primary agent in all engineering operations, and on the other side kneels a figure holding a cog-wheel, as indicative of the engineers' art by means of machinery. At the back of the group is shown the steam-hammer, together with the blast-furnace, and a representation of the Britannia and Menai bridges—all triumphs of engineering art of the present century.

#### "AN ENGLISH ROSE."

Discarding in his type and treatment everything distinctively recalling either the classical or mediæval, the renaissance or modern scholastic in style, Mr. Halse has evidently gone straight to nature for the "English rose" which furnished the model for this pretty statuette at the Academy. Her profile is not strictly Greek; her nose is even slightly—very slightly—retroussé; yet who shall say she is a whit the less pleasant to look on? If her mould is not quite ideal, her charms have certainly not been sacrificed to fashion; they are neither concealed nor set off by art. She is a true rustic lass, as pure, and sweet, and bright a product of nature as the rose she offers, and which in life matches her blushing cheeks, as no doubt the sculptor would bear us out in saying. It was not this sort of statue that Byron had in view when he declared—

I've seen much finer women ripe and real  
Than all the nonsense of your stone ideal.

#### "MY FIRST FRIEND."

This pretty statue is by Signor Barzaghi, the eminent sculptor of Milan, whose "Phryne Unrobed before her Judges," at Burlington House, has excited such great and deserved, yet qualified, admiration. There can be no two opinions as to the extreme beauty and expressiveness, and almost perfect modelling, of the Phryne; but, although the conception and "motif" are only too appropriate to the courtesan, it may justly be contended that it is a misapplication of sculpture (which, surely, should be the purest form of art) to employ it for the glorification of mere sensuousness. The work we now engrave, which is also in the Royal Academy, cannot, from the nature of the subject, be open to the same objection; whilst it bears adequate testimony to the consummate skill of the sculptor. The introduction of the little Maltese terrier as "my first friend" affords, in the representation of the dog's shaggy coat, an opportunity for textural imitation of which the artist has taken advantage. Italian sculptors are very fond of displaying their skill in this direction; indeed, often too fond, the attention being thereby drawn from higher qualities.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Meetings at Southampton and Worcester occupied racing men during the latter part of last week. At the southern fixture the Danebury stable was naturally in great force, and T. Cannon, one of our cleverest jockeys, who has been very successful this year, increased his winning score. The sport at Worcester was rather above the average, and the race for the Stakes was rendered additionally interesting by the appearance of Survivor, who had been very heavily backed for the Goodwood Stakes. He finished a poor fourth, and has apparently no chance whatever for his more important engagement. Acropolis, with much the worst of the weights, scored two very easy victories over her favourite half mile, which showed that it was the extra distance, and not loss of form, which caused her to succumb to Victoria at Newmarket.

The present week has also been devoted to minor fixtures. At Huntingdon The Tester secured both the principal two-year-old stakes, though burdened with the extreme penalty in each instance; and the capital form he has shown this year makes the untimely death of his sire, Saccharometer, a matter of great regret. Digby Grand appears to have returned to his roguish propensities, and Lady Masham made a terrible example of him in the Cup Stakes; while the venerable Dalby showed some of the form which enabled him to win two Chester Cups, by running a capital second to Louise, to whom he conceded 20 lb. in the Huntingdonshire Stakes.

Drumochter, an outsider who was a good deal fancied for the St. Leger, dropped dead when at exercise on Monday.

Messrs. Tattersall commenced the melancholy task of dispersing the gigantic stud of the late Mr. Blenkiron on Tuesday last. Foreign buyers were present in great force; and, in his opening address, Mr. Tattersall commented strongly on the fact that in England no Government support is given to horse-breeding, except, indeed, the paltry sum which is annually voted for Queen's Plates. Tuesday's sale was a great success, sixty-seven lots, consisting of fifty mares with their foals and one yearling, realising 17,085 gs. The manager of the new Stud Company purchased largely, taking, among others, Alcester (530 gs.); Bess Lyon, dam of Gamos, &c. (1000 gs.); Circe (500 gs.); Coimbra, dam of The Druid (1500 gs.); Crinon (1000 gs.); and also giving 530 gs. for a colt foal by Blair Athol from Coimbra, which is the largest sum ever paid for a youngster of the same age. Battaglia, whose son, Lord Gough, made 1800 gs. as a yearling, sold for 920 gs., and Chaperon (840 gs.) was purchased for an Austrian stud. Prices were well maintained on Wednesday, when seventy lots were knocked down for 16,140 gs. Only some very trivial purchases were made on behalf of the new Stud Company, but the foreigners came well to the fore, M. Cavaliero giving 620 gs. for Firefly, and Count Lehdorff taking Inspiration at 1550 gs. Gratitude, who was twice beaten only a head for the Cesarewitch, made 1000 gs.; and Isilia (1600 gs.), the dam of Helmet, was the highest priced lot during the day.

The return match between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, which was played at Prince's Ground at the end of last week, proved the closest and most exciting contest which has taken place during the present season. The former county suffered from the absence of Daft, who has not yet recovered from his recent accident; but, as Pinder and Iddison were both partially disabled in the course of the match, matters were pretty well equalised. Notts made 160 and 173, against Yorkshire's 209 and 118, the former county thus winning by six runs. Wild (16 and 46) and Selby (45 and 23) were the chief contributors to the winning scores; while for the "big county" the "cripples" Iddison (69, not out) and Pinder (41 and 23) did best. A contest between the South of England and the M.C.C. and Ground resulted in a victory for the former in one innings, with 23 runs to spare. For the club Mr. W. G. Grace (30 and 44) alone made much of a stand, but Jupp (61) and Charlwood (68) scored freely for the South.

Several regattas have taken place during the last few days, the most important of which was that held annually at Staines, which was brought off with great success on Saturday last. The members of the Ino R. C. (having at length got their boats fitted with sliding seats) almost swept the board of the prizes, as the Ladies' Challenge Plate, the Junior Fours, the Pair Oars, and the Senior Sculls all fell to them.

A grand match at golf (two rounds of eighteen holes each) was played on Wednesday, over St. Andrew's-green, between the Morris and D. Strath and T. Kidd. After some capital play on both sides, the latter pair won by four holes.

A sad accident occurred on Monday night at South Norwood. A gentleman named Best and his two nephews had just completed a batch of fireworks intended for exhibition at an approaching party. The fireworks were packed together, and from some unexplained cause an explosion took place. Mr. Best was killed and his nephew Charles much injured. The other nephew, Sigismund, escaped with but little injury.—On Tuesday two young gentlemen were rowing on the Thames, and when off Eel Pie Island the boat grounded. In trying to get it off one of them, named Manners, fell overboard and was drowned. He was a good swimmer, and is supposed to have been seized with giddiness from sunstroke.

#### LAW AND POLICE.

The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee of Privileges (Lord Redesdale in the chair), on Thursday had before them again the claim to the estates and dignities of the earldom of Breadalbane. Their Lordships found that the claim of John Gavin Campbell had been satisfactorily established.

A petition has been presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Mar, praying that he may have leave to be heard before their Lordships and before the Committee for Privileges, in opposition to the claim of Walter Henry, Earl of Kellie. This petition has been referred to the Committee for Privileges.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday, judgment was given in the Belhaven peerage case. The claimants were Mr. James Hamilton, Albany-street, North Leith, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards, residing in London. After hearing counsel, the Court unanimously held that Mr. James Hamilton had established his claim, and remitted to the Sheriff of Chancery to serve him to the earldom of Belhaven and Stenton, and to refuse the petition of Colonel Hamilton.

In the probate suit of "Moffatt v. Green," which came before Lord Penzance, a compromise has been come to. The litigants have agreed to divide the property, each side to pay its own costs.

The Master of the Rolls had before him, last Saturday, a petition from the governing body of the Royal Dramatic College respecting the disposal of the sum of £3000 bequeathed to the college by the late T. P. Cooke—£2000 for the purpose of giving a prize for the best drama on a nautical or national subject, to be called the "T. P. Cooke National Prize;" £1000, the interest whereof was to be expended on an entertainment on the occasion of the prize being awarded to the successful competitor. The first competition was held in 1867, when the prize was awarded to Mr. Slous, for his drama called "True to the Core." In 1868 a prize was awarded, but no manager could be found who would undertake the expense and risk of producing the drama. In 1869 there were only twelve competitors, and the college were at first disposed to award no prize. In consequence of this decision they were threatened with a Chancery suit by a disappointed competitor, and, acting under the advice of their solicitor, they awarded the prize to the author of the drama which they considered the most meritorious of those sent in. Since 1869 there had been no competition. Under these circumstances the governing body of the college presented a petition praying that a scheme might be declared for the future administration of the prize fund. The Master of the Rolls considered that the primary object of the testator was to benefit the Royal Dramatic College, and ordered both funds to be transferred to the general fund of the college.

The suit of "Rhodes v. Vallance" came on for judgment on Monday. The bill was filed by Mr. Arthur Rhodes, of Bishops-Stortford, Herts, and his sister, and it sought to recover from Mr. Henry Wellington Vallance, solicitor, of Moorgate-street, about £10,000, which the plaintiffs alleged that they had lost in investments through the negligence and misconduct of the defendant's son, Henry Fletcher Vallance, now a bankrupt, but at one time a clerk in his father's office, and afterwards a partner. The Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Bacon), after going through the evidence of both sides, gave judgment. He said there was no doubt that the plaintiffs had been cheated by Henry Fletcher Vallance, who had "basely betrayed their confidence;" but as the defendant's liability in respect of the transactions between his son and the plaintiffs could not be maintained, the bill must be dismissed. Having regard, however, to the fact that Mr. H. W. Vallance did not fairly and honourably tell his clients that they were dealing with his son, and not with the firm, but left them to take their chance without a word of advice from him, it would be dismissed without costs.

A suit has been commenced in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dublin, to administer the assets of the late Alderman Carty, of Drogheda, who died some months ago, intestate, leaving property estimated at about £150,000.

The Thames police magistrate had before him, on Saturday, the cases of five men who had been prosecuted by the London School Board for not having sent their children to school in compliance with the provisions of the Education Act of 1870. Four of the summonses were adjourned to give the defendants an opportunity of carrying out the intention of the statute; in the fifth a small penalty was imposed. At Worship-street, on Tuesday, six persons were summoned for not having sent their children to school, in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act of 1870. In only one case was a fine inflicted, the other defendants having promised to comply with the requirements of the law.

A salutary lesson to cabmen was taught by Mr. Partridge, on Monday, at the Southwark Police Court. A driver who had refused a fare while upon the stand at the London Bridge Terminus, and had also used insulting language, was fined £2 4s., with the alternative of twenty-eight days' imprisonment.

For a violent assault upon a police constable Michael Shea was, on Monday, sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, by the Lambeth police magistrate. For a more ferocious attack upon a constable at Walham-green the Hammersmith stipendiary sent a fellow to prison for six months.

At the Mansion House, on Monday, William Lake, a City clerk and cashier, was charged with embezzling from his employers, Messrs. Newsom, Burke, and Co., sums to the amount of nearly £1800. Of this he had given back £500, and he had assisted in an investigation of the books which he had falsified, in order that it might be accurately known to what extent he had wronged the firm. Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow committed the prisoner for trial.—On Tuesday, Catherine Tucker, charged with robbing an Australian emigrant of a bank-draught for £800, besides some gold, was sent to prison for three months, with hard labour, and left the dock laughing.

John Holland, Edward Cairns, and William Hart, being found upon the roof of the Philharmonic Theatre by a policeman, who, hearing a noise, climbed upon an adjacent wall and overlooked them, attempted to explain to Mr. Hannay, at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, that they merely mounted the roof to conceal themselves from the constable. The magistrate, however, thought there could be no doubt that they intended to commit a felony, and sent them all to the House of Correction for six weeks.

At the Hitchin Police Court, on Wednesday, a farmer was fined £40 for allowing cattle to travel along the road while suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease.

A glaring case of smuggling came before the Weymouth magistrates last Saturday. The defendant, Mary Ann Hepburn, late stewardess of a Brighton steamer, from the Channel Islands, was found, on Monday week, with 22lb. of tobacco concealed in her pocket, in which were upwards of twenty compartments. Defendant was fined £100.

Last Saturday the gates of Oxford Gaol were thrown open, and the public allowed to inspect the interior, there being no prisoners in confinement. A white flag was also hoisted over the building.

Before the Ipswich magistrates, on Monday, John Flint, a tobacconist, was charged with assaulting Charlotte Vesey on the 16th inst. The complainant is a dressmaker, and on the day in question she took the defendant a bill for dinners he had at her house, and asked for her money. He replied that he could not then pay it. She said she must have the money, and he then pushed her out of the shop. Complainant, in cross-examination, stated that the dinners were supplied to defendant when he was paying his addresses to her daughter. The magistrates fined the defendant 2s. 6d.

The inquest upon the victims of the Hoxton tragedy was resumed yesterday week. The witnesses included Caroline Richards, a neighbour, who heard cries of "Murder!" on the morning of the day the crime was committed; Henry Inall, who had spoken to both deceased a short time before the commission of the tragedy; George Squire, a youth, who, as the son of Christiana Squire, was enabled to speak of the character of the visitors to the unfortunate women; Charles Wallis, a neighbour, who deposed to having seen two men standing opposite the shop shortly before he heard of the murder; and Inspector Palmer, who gave some particulars respecting the property found in the house. The inquiry was again adjourned, the jury suggesting that the Government reward of £100 should be increased. Price Humphreys, who, having been charged with uttering counterfeit coin, was suspected of taking part in the Hoxton murders, has made an explanation of the presence of blood-stains upon his clothes, which is satisfactory to the police. It seems that Humphreys, who was formerly a wine merchant in the City, and who married the niece of an M.P., purchased two lambs' heads for his Sunday dinner, and took these articles home in a pillow-case. The blood from the slaughtered animals stained the pillow-case and the prisoner's waistcoat, hence the suspicion which was aroused. He now stands committed for trial on the charge of smashing.

Marion Bellew Hamilton, styling herself "The Honourable," was tried, on Tuesday, at Maidstone on the charge of uttering a forged cheque. Her practice was to take with her a young girl, whom she called her amanuensis, and, giving out that she was a near relative of the Dukes of Hamilton and Abercorn, put up at hotels in the metropolis, Folkestone, and Margate. While staying at the Grosvenor in London, she obtained a large quantity of goods from Messrs. Hill and Millard, and in return handed them a cheque upon Coutts's Bank for £300. This cheque was dishonoured, as was also one for a less amount which she paid to the landlord of the Queen's at Margate. Previous convictions having been proved against her, she was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police surveillance.

Thomas Moore, tried on the charge of having strangled his wife in a field near Ashford, in Kent, was found guilty, and sentenced to death.—On Wednesday, Francis Bradford, nineteen years of age, a private in the 3rd Buffs, was convicted of the wilful murder of Daniel Donohue, a private in the same regiment. He was, however, recommended to mercy on account of his youth. Sentence of death was passed.—A prize-fighter, named John Connor, was convicted of the manslaughter of Thomas Collis, in a fight at Long Reach. In defence it was proved that deceased was always challenging the prisoner, who was an unwilling combatant. He was ordered to be imprisoned for a month, and the seconds and others indicted as accessories were discharged.

Charles Holmes, charged with murdering his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, at







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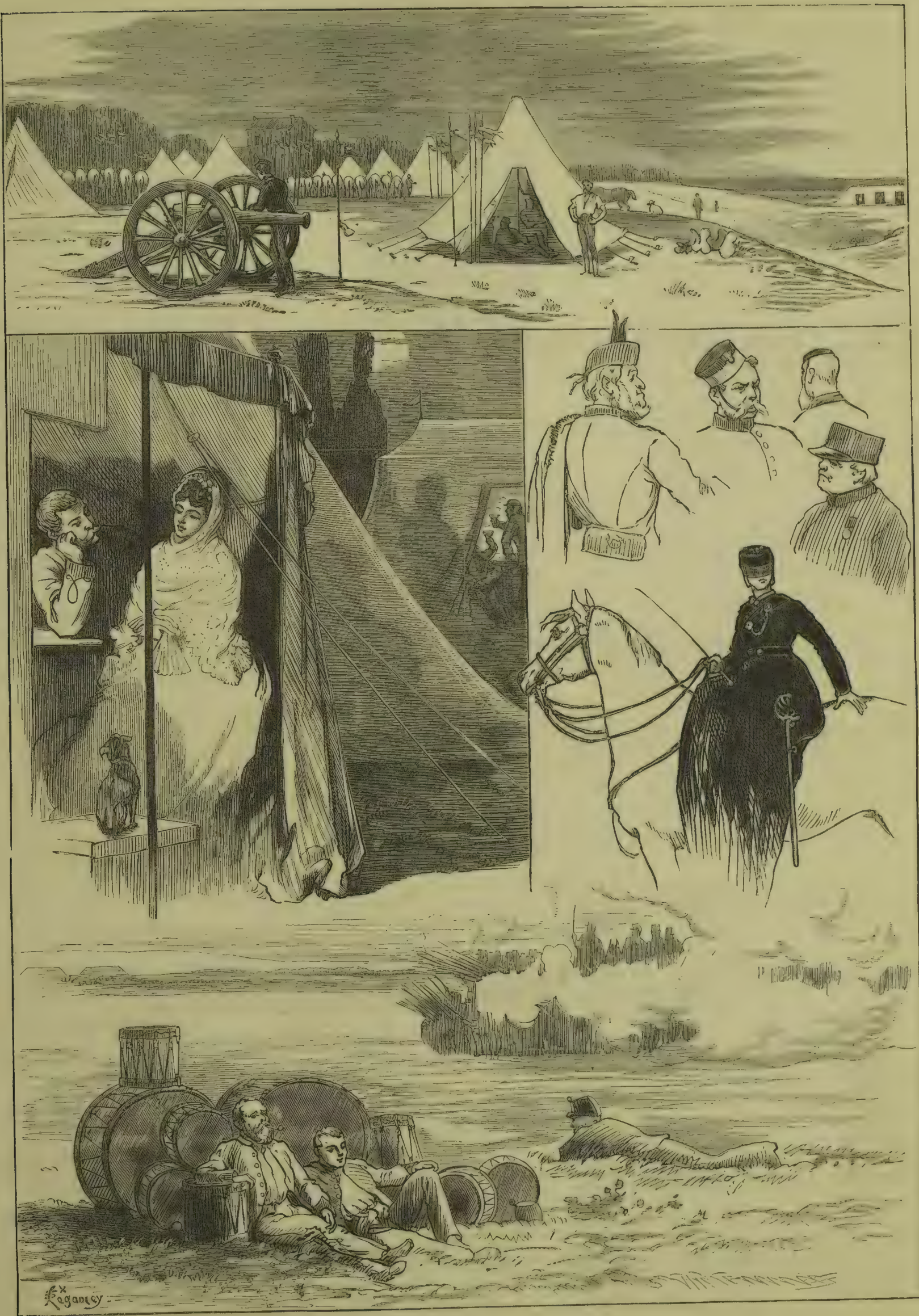
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SKETCHES OF THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.



### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There has been a great theatrical riot at Marseilles. Victorien Sardou's famous play of "Rabagas" was announced, and it was not wonderful that, in the headquarters of Red Republicanism, the scorching sarcasms of that Imperialist production should produce vehement wrath. The audience became so excited (behaving almost as badly as the Assembly) that the authorities entered, with soldiers, and turned out all the occupants of the pit and gallery, leaving "Rabagas" to delight the aristocrats in the boxes. Perhaps, on the whole, this rather high-handed policy was the wisest. I do not think that we have had any political riots in our theatres for many a year. It was said, indeed, that the "O.P. row" was kept going by Ministers in order to divert popular attention from their own blunders; but, without looking into books to see whether Ministers were making any particular blunders at that date, I do not set this down as historical. I remember, however, a curious disturbance which is commemorated by Kirke White, the poet, in one of his earliest letters. At Nottingham, where he was an actor from Drury Lane, called Campbell, was to perform. The poet says, "He is a Democrat, and the soldiers planned a riot, in conjunction with the mob. We heard the shouting of the rabble in the street before the play was over. The moment the curtain dropt an officer went into the front box and gave the word of command. Immediately about sixty troopers started up, and six trumpeters in the pit played 'God Save the King.' The noise was astonishing." Had things stopped here there would have been no particular harm. The date was 1800, Kirke White writes in June, and the King's life had been attempted on May 11. But "the officers in the boxes then drew their swords, and at another signal the privates in the pit drew out bludgeons and attacked indiscriminately all who were not in uniform. The officers did the same with their swords, one pistol was fired, and the ladies were fainting in the lobby." Finally the soldiers "cleared the house, scoured the streets, and returned victorious." The players were dismissed, and informations were laid against the officers. Perhaps some friend who has access to Nottingham archives can supply the rest of the history.

"The Earl of Kent." It is a good travelling name, as Colonel Talbot said to Waverley about the title of the Chevalier, which was safer than either "the Prince" or "the Pretender." But the former name has been made famous in romance, and specially by the author of "Waverley." The Duke of Edinburgh is no doubt conversant with the works of the great Scot. He will remember that a stout Earl of Kent went into a foreign tournament (in which the knights fought à outrance) utterly without any defensive armour, except the very light garment which had been sent him, in want, by a beautiful young lady who had not then learned that she had charmed a hero. How he was mauled, and how gallantly he bore it, Sir Walter hath sung; and we also know from the minstrel that the repentant princess made the amplest amends by wearing the besmirched "Gentle Armour" in presence of her father's court. He scornfully bestowed her on the English knight, who gladly accepted her, but returned the scorn:

And since for my sake she bore penance and blame,  
Do not doubt I will save her from suffering and shame,  
And light will she seek of thy princedom and rent,  
When I hail her, in England, the Countess of Kent.

Should anything very interesting occur in consequence of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to the Continent, I shall claim to have adumbrated it in the above paragraph; but I have not the faintest reason for supposing that such is to be the case.

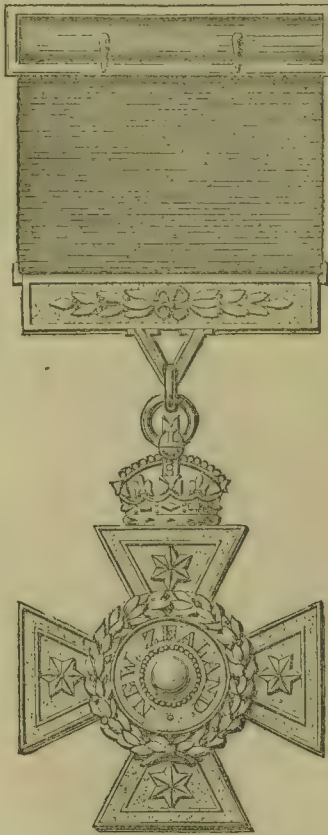
It is sad that the death of a lady should have occurred through an accident; but I may refer to a painful subject, because there are thousands of country homes in England where the news that a swarm of bees had stung a person to death may occasion an unwarranted fear of the creatures. Let it be known, therefore, that a swarm of bees did not sting the unfortunate lady, but that one bee did, and that her system was in so delicate a condition that the shock proved fatal. The hives need not be regarded with an evil eye. Bees do not sting by instinct, unless they are terrified, and then they sting, as the most friendly cat bites and scratches in similar circumstances. It would be well if all sensational stories could be as promptly stamped out as this tale has been. Those who like, with Samuel Rogers (who also liked to sting), that "a beehive's hum should soothe the ear," will be glad of these lines.

Mr. Planché has published two delightful volumes of "Recollections," which begin so far back as his "Amoroso," produced in 1818. Most theatrical memorials are exceedingly dull, for two or three reasons, which it might not be civil to insist upon, further than to say that the narrator and the narrative are usually well paired. But Mr. Planché, a learned scholar and an antiquary, as well as a dramatist and a wit, surveys the world of entertainment from a loftier platform than most who have written on such matters; and having, of course, mingled with the best constituents of the audiences, as well as with the actors and singers, he is able to tell us what society thought of the dramas, as well as what the managers and performers thought. There is, moreover, much more than mere theatrical matter recorded. Specially interesting is a correspondence between Mr. Planché and Mendelssohn. The latter wished—or thought he wished—to write an opera, and naturally sought the collaboration of one who had laboured with Weber. How hard Mr. Planché worked to please him will be seen, and how Mendelssohn refused to see that he had got a good libretto. Mr. Planché thinks that the great composer "feared" the task he had set himself, and resolved to evade it. This chapter will probably cause a good deal of discussion among musical critics. I have but just indicated the great interest of the book, as justice has been done to it elsewhere. Mr. Planché is still, I hear, working for us, and gives us an additional reason for wishing all success to Mr. Boucicault's grand autumnal venture.

An open garden sounds very pleasantly, and it is possible that down in Belgravia the experiment may be successfully tried. Perhaps we shall see no louts deliberately flinging themselves at full length upon laurels, after the fashion of a fellow whom a magistrate let off too easily the other day for so evincing admiration of the beds in the park. But there is an open garden just now in Leicester-square, and if anybody likes to see unhandsome sights he may be gratified by a visit to that squalid locality. There is usually a mob consisting of about equal proportions of cads and roughs congregated, and, as well as one can make out, some performance by four-legged animals is the attraction. When the assembly breaks up it is as well not to be on that side of the square. It is certain that the Belgravian arrangement will not answer unless there is a strong force of inspectors, with police power, constantly permeating the mob. The excellent Templars (I do not mean the boobies called Good Templars) manage best, and it is pleasant to see the poor children pouring in to the Temple Gardens when the welcome hour strikes. Here there is restriction, and, while no child is excluded, louts and roughs are shut out. "There is some virtue in a lock and key."

### NEW ZEALAND ORDER OF VALOUR.

The Government of New Zealand, with the approval of Sir George Bowen, the Governor, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has established a decorative distinction to be conferred on those officers and men of the colonial militia, volunteers, and armed constabulary, whether of European or native race, who have performed signal acts of valour in the Maori War, or shall hereafter do brave deeds. This measure was adopted at the suggestion of Colonel Whitmore, by whom the local forces were organised and conducted after the withdrawal of the regular troops. The decoration is a silver cross, bearing the name of the colony and that of the person who is to wear the cross, with a gold imperial crown and laurel wreath, suspended by a crimson silk ribbon from the left breast. The ribbon is to be furnished with a silver bar for each particular act of valour done after the cross has been conferred. The report of the commanding officer, attesting or describing such act, will be



NEW ZEALAND DECORATION FOR VALOUR.

inscribed in an official record, and published in the Government Gazette. Privates of either force, bearing this decoration, will take command of others on duty, in the absence of their officers or non-commissioned officers.

### THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

The shooting for the Elcho challenge shield did not conclude till half an hour before gunfire on Thursday week—too late to give the result in the whole of our edition last week—but the relative position of the respective teams was not altered after our latest telegram left the camp. England was then well to the front, and the Scotch team slowly forged ahead at the 1000-yards range, but could not reach the English score, and their last shot left them 11 points behind the conquerors. The total score of the English team was 1183; of the Scotch, 1172; and of the Irish, 1152. The English virtually won the match at the 900 yards, where the team not only recovered the points lost at the 800 yards, but led the Scottish by 20 points. The average individual points are—England, 147.8; Scotland, 146.5; Ireland, 144.0. Sir H. Halford made 155, the highest score; and Clews made a similar score, but took second place, his 1000 yards' score being less than Sir H. Halford's. Out of the twenty-four rifles used eighteen were Metford's, four Rigby's, and two Ingram's. As soon as the match was finished, the usual compliments were exchanged between the captains of the teams, and each was rewarded with a hearty cheer. There were several minor matches concluded on Thursday, the principal of which were—The Ladies' snider prize: 1st prize, Captain Matthews, 20 points; the Eley: 1st prize, Lieutenant Logan, 27 points; Curtis and Harvey: Bates, 1st Warwick, maximum score. There were nine ties for the Burmese cup. After shooting off the ties with seven others who had made the highest possible score, Palmer, 1st Cumberland, took the £20 in the Alexandra 200 yards. At the 500 yards, same series, Gilroy, 6th Northumberland, took the £20, and at the 600 yards, same series, Sergeant March, 13th Hants, took the first prize. The first prize in the Windmill 200 yards went to Mr. Whitehead, of Bury. The Canadians shot, among themselves, for the London merchants' cup, which, as we stated last week, was won by the Quebec squad; for the first prize in the £100 series, Ensign Adams, 13th Canada, made the best score.

Amongst the competitions yesterday week the shooting for the Duke of Cambridge's prize of £50 excited most interest. The contest was carried on at a range of 1000 yards, and fifteen shots were fired. The winner was Captain Pixley, of the Victoria Rifles, who scored 45 points. The Dudley prize was carried off by Mr. Wilson, of Ulster; and the Olympic prize by Private Clews, 3rd Renfrew. For the Burmese cup the following gentlemen tied with 19 each, five shots at 500 yards:—Mr. Hayes (London Rifle Brigade), Corporal Caldwell (1st Renfrew), Ensign Adams (13th Canada), Mr. Turnbull (G. T. Rifles), Corporal McNabb (1st Lanark), Private Cortis (1st Sussex), Private Burgess (1st Newcastle), Lieutenant Tanqueray (London Scottish). In shooting off, the prize fell to Mr. Hayes. For a series of prizes given by the Countess of Ducie and Lady Elcho, and shot for by the executive of the association, ten rounds at 500 yards, the noble president, Earl Ducie, Dr. Mayo (of the Inns of Court), and Major Barnes, D.A.A.G., each made 33, and took prizes in the order named.

The licensed victuallers' ladies' prize, of the value of £20, was carried off by Major Turner, of the 3rd Manchester. The any-rifle association cup was won by Mr. Whitehead, of Bury. For the licensed victuallers, Corporal Caldwell (1st Renfrew) took £12, with 20 points, and Dineley (of the 9th Surrey) £10 for the second position. Sergeant Ragg, of Warwick, also got 33. The highest of the prizes (£10) in the Curtis and Harvey, was won by Corporal Bates (1st Warwick), and Pri-

vates Versey (1st Warwick) and Cortis (1st Sussex) divide the £8 and £5, for which they tied with 27 points, in the same contest. Major Turner, Earl Waldegrave, and Mr. Burgess, of Newcastle, each won £3, with 26 points. The Halford (running deer) prize of £10 was won by Earl Waldegrave with 54 points. The camp the day after the Elcho shield and the day before the distribution of prizes, would have seemed tame and lifeless to a casual visitor. The initiated, however, knew that various odds and ends well worthy of attention remained to be looked after, and at the special ranges devoted to those competitions firing was kept up briskly. The largest gathering of interested competitors, however, was round the marquee where Mr. Latham, by means of an instrument capable of measuring differences of the 1000th part of an inch, was occupied in deciding the comparative value of perforated cartons, the most central being always entitled to a handsome prize. This year carton-shooting has proved very attractive to the marksmen as well as profitable to the association; prizes to the aggregate value of £900 were offered.

The scene at Wimbledon on Saturday was as brilliant as could be wished. The heat was excessive, but there was a light breeze, which somewhat tempered the sun's rays, and the spectacle was so unusually full of exciting incidents that the throng of spectators was fully absorbed for more than two hours. The usual arrangements for presenting the prizes were made, including the pretty marquee and dais covered with crimson cloth; but there was no music. The eye was gratified on every side, but there was nothing to please the ear, though there were several good bands on the common.

The Princess of Wales arrived in an open carriage and four at four o'clock, accompanied by the Prince of Wales in the uniform of the Civil Service Corps, Prince Arthur in the London Irish uniform, the Duke of Cambridge in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, and the Duke of Teck in the uniform of the 1st Surrey Artillery, with the Duchess of Teck and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goschen, Earl Ducie, and Captain Mildmay, were also on or near the dais. The Royal party was heartily received, and a ringing cheer was raised as the Princess stepped to the front to hand the first prize. Her Royal Highness wore a white silk dress trimmed with ostrich feathers, a bonnet and feather of Eton blue, with red rosebuds, and looked in excellent health and spirits. The ceremony of presenting the prizes was got through in a quarter of an hour, without noticeable incident. The London Scottish formed a guard of honour, and the pipers of the regiment played "Bonnie Laddie" as Sergeant Michie marched to the dais to take his prize.

There was a brief interval between the presentation and the inspection of troops which followed, during which time the sailors removed the prizes and the fatigues took down the dais and marquee. A Royal box was made ready on the Grand Stand, but none of the Royal party occupied it. Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Goschen, Earl Ducie, the Burmese Ambassadors, and other distinguished visitors had seats there when the review began, at five o'clock. By this time every seat in the Grand Stand was filled and all the inclosures were crowded. Lines of vehicles three deep stretched away on each side, and in front the people stood in dense masses. The troops on the ground were the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the 9th and 12th Lancers, and two batteries of Royal Horse Artillery. This force, after being inspected by the Duke and the Royal party, went through a series of manoeuvres under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge, with whom the Princes rode, the Princess being in an open carriage at the flagstaff in front of the Grand Stand. The Lancers charged past the Grand Stand, then wheeled right and left, leaving the plateau open for the Guards, who formed a second line to charge in the same direction. The front was then changed, and the whole of the troops wheeled into line, facing the Grand Stand, with a battery of artillery on each flank. After the guns had fired several rounds, the bugles sounded the trot, and the whole line advanced, broke into a gallop, and finally charged towards the Grand Stand, pulling up within a few yards of the flagstaff. This movement was admirably managed.

A march past followed. The dressing of the Lancers was remarkably good, the lances of some of the squadrons being dressed as regularly as the famous line of flagstaffs opposite the council tents. About 9000 volunteers followed the regulars, and, with the exception of some corps who are noted for not attending to dressing and distance, marched very well. The Eton boys appeared for the first time as an enrolled corps, and were hardly recognised under their title of the 8th Berks, but they bore themselves well, and received a bow of special recognition from the Princess of Wales. After the march past the Royal party rode off, and the volunteers were put through some manoeuvres in which there was a plentiful use of powder, and at seven o'clock they began to march off.

There were one or two slight accidents. A Lancer was thrown, a Life-Guardsman got his head cut, and some volunteers had to fall out from being faint; but, altogether, the proceedings of the day passed off remarkably well, and the National Rifle Association may be congratulated on the success which has throughout attended their thirteenth annual prize-meeting on Wimbledon-common.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The shooting in the final stage of the competition for the Queen's prize on Tuesday week, as described in our last publication, was beheld with intense and eager interest by a large number of spectators. Colour-Sergeant Michie, of the London Scottish, had finished at the 1000 yards range with 20 points, having made 22 at 900 yards, and 23 at 800 yards—a total of 65. Next to him was Sergeant Caldwell, of the 1st Renfrew, who had made 54 points, and had three shots yet to fire. It was just possible for Caldwell to beat Michie in those remaining three shots. He fired and made a centre. If he could now make two bull's-eyes he might still equal Michie's score. He fired again, and the white disk on the target showed that he had made a bull's-eye. Then he lay down for his last shot, in the position represented in our front-page Engraving. After a few seconds the report of his rifle was heard. Some of the bystanders cried out that he had made a bull's-eye; but presently the black disk marking an "outer" was displayed on the target. Colour-Sergeant Michie therefore remained the winner, the band of the Victorias, playing "See the conquering hero comes," and that of the London Scottish sounding the pibroch to the tune of "The Campbells are coming," soon approached the victor and champion shot of the year. He was raised upon the shoulders of two comrades, and was thus borne in triumph to the council tent, where he was presented to Earl Ducie, and his rifle was examined. After this he was carried up to the camp of the London Scottish, and was there received with joyful exultation.

We have engraved a portrait of Colour-Sergeant Michie, from the photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street. Mr. Michie, as stated last week, is a native of Kirkcaldy, and is confidential clerk to a London City merchant. He has, during four successive years, shot among the hundred best marksmen in the first stage of competition for the Queen's prize; but this is the first year that has given him a place in the sixty best shots and a chance of proving his skill at the final stage.



The sketches of camp and field, which fill another page, represent a few very ordinary incidents. They occurred on Saturday, the day of the review, in which the Life Guards, Lancers, and Royal Horse Artillery acted with the volunteers. The encampment of the Royal Horse Artillery is shown in one of these sketches. Another gives the interior of a volunteer's tent, with a lady visitor, who may be his wife or sister. The well-known lady on horseback, wearing a military uniform and sword, who is wont to make a figure at every metropolitan volunteer review, will be recognised here. Bandsmen off duty, while the manoeuvres are in progress, take their ease upon the verdant turf. Varieties of martial headgear fill up the remaining corner.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

The honorary freedom of the city of London, with a complimentary address, inclosed in a costly casket of gold (of which we gave an Engraving last week), has been publicly presented to Lady Burdett-Coutts in recognition of her conspicuous public services. The ceremony took place, on Thursday week, in the Guildhall, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council. The Council Chamber had been specially prepared and decorated for the occasion, the Aldermen and Sheriffs wore their scarlet robes and gold chains, and the Common Councilmen their mazarine gowns. The Lord Mayor—who, with Alderman and Sheriff Sir Francis Truscott and Sheriff Sir John Bennett, had come in state from the Mansion House—presided; and the Recorder, with the rest of the high officers of the Corporation, were in their places. The Lady Mayoress, Lady Truscott, Lady Bennett, and other ladies occupied seats on the dais.

Lady Burdett-Coutts arrived at Guildhall about one o'clock, and on alighting at the entrance was received by a deputation of six members of the Court, at the head of whom were Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin and Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, and by them escorted to the council chamber. On making her appearance there the whole Court rose to receive her, and she was much cheered. She was assigned a seat on the right of the Lord Mayor. She was accompanied by Mrs. Brown, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. F. T. Burdett Money, the Countess of Rothes and the Hon. Waldegrave Leslie, Mr. William James Farrer, High Bailiff of Westminster, Mr. March Phillips, J.P., Mr. David Money, Mr. John Hassard, Miss Buller, Mr. William Ashmead Bartlett, and the Master and Wardens of the Turners' Company.

The ceremony began with the reading by the Town Clerk (Mr. Woodthorpe) of the resolutions passed severally in November and May; after which the Lord Mayor addressed the Baroness in terms of eulogy, dwelling on the good uses to which she has put the wealth intrusted to her hands, and on the discretion with which her benevolence has been directed. In conclusion, he assured her Ladyship that it was a source of infinite gratification to himself personally that this public recognition of her services in the cause of humanity by the citizens of London had occurred in his mayoralty, and he sincerely hoped her life would be long spared.

After the cheering which followed this address had subsided, the customary declarations were made and subscribed; the lady being in one of the quaintly-worded documents described as "a woman of good fame and name;" while in another she bound herself to "pay her scot and lot," and in a third promised "to be good and true to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and obedient to the Mayor of the City," as also "to maintain the franchise and customs and keep the Queen's peace in her own person." The reading and signing of the chief document were each followed by a burst of applause.

The Chamberlain of London (Mr. Scott) then advanced to the dais, and, in obedience to the customary commands of the Court, addressed Baroness Burdett-Coutts in a congratulatory speech on her admission "as one of the Worshipful Company of Turners" to the honorary freedom of the City. In making the presentation, the Chamberlain paid a warm tribute to the public-spirited generosity of the Baroness, and spoke highly of the munificence of her gifts to the poor of London. It was incidentally mentioned that she was the first lady whose name had been inscribed on the roll of those whom the citizens had delighted to honour.

Her Ladyship then rose, and, after an enthusiastic greeting, said she must venture to claim indulgence, in these peculiar circumstances, and to ask that her reply might be read for her by one of the officers.

The Town Clerk accordingly read her Ladyship's reply, as follows, particular passages in it being enthusiastically cheered:—

My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen of the Common Council.—The circumstances attending the honour which you have conferred upon me are so peculiar that the inexpressible wish arises both to remain silent and to speak; for, whilst it is impossible to delegate to any other on this occasion the expression of thanks due from me to your Lordship and the Corporation, and whilst I also feel that you would kindly accept silence for the reply to the words with which you have accompanied the City's friendly honour, yet I am unwilling to remain wholly silent; for, outside individual gratitude and gratification, owing from myself, I strongly appreciate the thanks also owing from all those whose thoughts have been directed to the question of the food supply by the importance and dignity with which the transfer of Columbia Market has been invested by your Lordship and the Corporation; and, deeply impressed as we are with the importance of a wholesome, abundant, and varied supply to the health and comfort of all classes; closely also as the food supply connects itself with the industries and hardy avocations of large classes engaged in agriculture or the fisheries of the coast, we cannot but rejoice at the universal public attention which will be drawn to the food supply question by the proceedings here to-day. And I am the more emboldened to venture these few remarks and tender these thanks by seeing so many ladies. To them this essentially domestic question must have great interest, especially by the presence of that gentle lady (the Lady Mayoress) who graces the court to-day. I feel myself linked in bonds of citizenship with that long list of ladies who from age to age have in troublous times stood by their husbands, fathers, and brothers when the majority of this ancient city was not unfrequently the post of danger as of honour, and, in happier days, such as we have been permitted by a gracious Providence hitherto to enjoy under the tranquil rule of our sovereign lady the Queen, have dispensed the noble hospitalities and charities and cosmopolitan courtesies of the mayoralty. Having so far endeavoured to express myself, I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the beautiful specimen of work which you have presented to me, proving that one of our guilds has lost none of its old renown, nor without expressing my hope that I may not prove a totally useless citizen, nor an idle member of the worshipful company to which last week I was admitted, and whose motto I shall strive to emulate.

Upon the motion of Mr. Fricker, chairman of the Markets Committee, seconded by Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, the addresses of the Lord Mayor and the Chamberlain, and the reply of the Baroness, were ordered to be entered on the journals of the court.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Baroness and her friends, then left the court, amid prolonged cheering, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where a select party had assembled to meet her at luncheon.

The fact that cholera has reappeared in Russia was on Monday brought officially under the notice of the Thames Shipping Inspection Committee. The Corporation having assumed the position of sanitary authority over the whole port of London, it was resolved to seek an immediate interview with its members, so as to induce them, pending the formal passing of the Public Health Bill, to carry out their new and important functions.

## The Extra Supplement.

### "CARDINAL WOLSEY."

This illustration of "King Henry VIII," which we reproduce in colour as our Special Supplement for this week, is from a picture (in a private collection) by Sir John Gilbert, the distinguished artist, President of the Old Water-Colour Society, to whom we have been indebted for so many illustrations since the foundation of this Journal. The painter's conception of "My Lord Cardinal" will commend itself without comment of ours; and we need scarcely add that the incident of the play selected for representation occurs in the first scene of the first act, where Wolsey, passing through an antechamber of the Royal palace, "fixeth his eye on Buckingham, and Buckingham on him, both full of disdain." The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Abergavenny were also in the chamber with the Duke of Buckingham, and the former had in vain counselled Buckingham against the danger (which so soon proved fatal) of further provoking the Cardinal's revenge. Speaking of Wolsey's statecraft, Norfolk says, apologetically—

Surely, Sir,  
There's in him stuff that puts him to these ends;  
For, being not propp'd by ancestry (whose grace  
Chalks successors their way), nor call'd upon  
For high feats done to the Crown; neither allied  
To eminent assistants, but, spider-like,  
Out of his self-drawing web, he gives us note;  
The force of his own merit makes his way;  
A gift that Heaven gives for him which buys  
A place next to the King.

But the interlocutor goes on to sketch the darker side of the Cardinal's character. Speaking still to Buckingham, he advises—

That you read  
The Cardinal's malice and his potency  
Together: to consider, further, that  
What his high hatred would effect, wants not  
A minister in his power: you know his nature,  
That he's revengeful; and I know his sword  
Hath a sharp edge: it's long, and, it may be said,  
It reaches far; and where 'twill not extend,  
Thither he darts it. Bosom up my counsel,  
You'll find it wholesome. Lo, where comes that rock  
That I advise your shunning.

Wolsey then enters, as already described; and, hearing from his secretary that the Duke of Buckingham's traitorous surveyor is in attendance, he exclaims as he passes out—at the very moment, doubtless, which the artist intended to represent—

Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham  
Shall lessen this big look.

Cardinal Wolsey is unquestionably one of Shakespeare's most carefully-drawn characters. How skilfully the great dramatist holds up to abhorrence the crafty, cruel, and unscrupulous priest—so fawning and servile to his master, so tyrannical and pitiless towards those he would use or crush; yet we must perforce respect the man for his great abilities and the dignity with which he bears his fall. There are few things even in Shakespeare's immortal pages so touchingly pathetic as the passages in which the Cardinal bids "farewell, a long farewell, to all his greatness." We cannot refrain—familiar as it must be to all, from quoting his last charge to his faithful Cromwell:—

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;  
By that sin fell the angels; how can man, then,  
The image of his Maker, hope to win by 't?  
Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee;  
Corruption wins not more than honesty.  
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,  
To silence envious tongues. Be just and fear not;  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,  
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell!  
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr. Serve the King;  
And, pr'ythee, lead me in:  
There, take an inventory of all I have,  
To the last penny; 'tis the King's. My robe,  
And my integrity to Heaven, is all  
I dare now call mine own. O Cromwell, Cromwell!  
Had I but served my God with half the zeal  
I served my King, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

The memorial-stone of a Peoples' Institute was laid at Leven, on Thursday week, with Masonic honours, by Mr. Grey of Glencarse, chiefly through whose benevolence the building has been erected.

The regulations for the first appointments and examinations for promotions in the Army have been issued. No competitive examinations for the Line will take place until all existing claims have been provided for, which will probably not be until the autumn of 1873. The "further examination" will follow the "preliminary examination" at an interval of only two or three days.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Poltimore testimonial was held last Saturday at the King's Arms Hotel, Dorchester—Lord Digby presiding. It was stated that the subscriptions amounted to £999. It was Lord Poltimore's wish that the testimonial should be a portrait of himself, with his huntsman mounted, and some favourite hounds, painted by Sir F. Grant, R.A. The picture cost £840, and, after paying all incidental expenses, there remained a balance of £121. The painting has been hung at the Royal Academy. It is to be engraved, and each subscriber to the testimonial will be entitled to a copy at half a guinea. The presentation is to take place at Dorchester.

Last Saturday the Marquis of Stafford, eldest surviving son of the Duke of Sutherland, attained his majority, an event which was celebrated on a grand scale at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, the seat of the Sutherland family. In the afternoon the Marquis received a deputation from the tenantry and workpeople on the estate, who congratulated him on the happy event, wished him a long, prosperous, and happy life, and presented him with a magnificent silver vase, value £300. The purchase-money had been voluntarily subscribed by the tenants, workpeople, and servants under the Duke. The Marquis acknowledged the presentation in a brief but appropriate address. On Monday the Prince of Wales arrived at Trentham to participate in the rejoicings. His Royal Highness was only a few minutes in the park, and then accompanied the Duke and Duchess into the hall. Among the distinguished visitors was Earl Granville. Thousands of people were present. There was a ball at night in the pavilion, and the ducal gardens were illuminated. The day was one of great rejoicing throughout the whole county of Sutherland. In each of the parishes there were public games, some on land and some aquatic. In every school the children had a treat, while every poor person throughout the county received a sum from the Duke sufficient to enable them to join in the general joy. There were public games at Golspie, Dornoch, Rogart, and Loch Invar, and balls at several places. On Tuesday the children attending Trentham schools had a treat in the park, which was followed by a ball for the tenantry at night. On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess extended their hospitality to the inmates of the workhouses at Stoke, Stone, and Newcastle, and at night the rejoicings closed with a servants' ball.

## "DRAKE TAKING THE CAPITANA TO TORBAY."

The Old Water-Colour Society, like the Institute, has acquired a marine-painter for one of its new members—Mr. Oswald W. Brierly, whose works in the current exhibition of the society have already been noticed by us critically. The drawing we engrave (as on the occasion of the artist's election) represents Admiral Drake taking the huge Spanish galleon Capitana, one of the Armada, to Torbay, on the morning of July 22, 1588. The following passage from Froude's "History of England" describes the incident in its leading details:—"A rolling sea came up from the west, and as evening fell the Capitana, of the Andalusian division, carrying the flag of Pedro de Valdez, fouled the Santa Catalina, and broke her bowsprit. The fore-stays parted, and the foremast fell overboard, and the ship, hampered by the wreck, dropped behind. Drake came up with her in the morning; she struck her flag, and he took her with him to Torbay, where he left her to the care of the Brixham fishermen. The prize proved of unexpected value. Many casks of real were found in her, and, infinitely more important, some tons of gunpowder, with which the Roebuck, the swiftest trawler in the harbour, flew in pursuit of the English Fleet." It will be seen that the artist has very faithfully realised the particulars given respecting the condition to which the prize was reduced. No doubt, also, the painter has consulted the best authorities, and accurately rendered the build and rig of the ships respectively, and the relative disproportions of the vast and unwieldy galleon and the small but handy English two-decker. We hope to see other equally interesting samples of historical marine-painting from the same hand. A comparatively unworked field lies open in this direction. The last vestiges of the picturesque have disappeared from our contemporary sea-monsters; and it will very much puzzle the marine-painter of three hundred years hence to do anything pictorial with our present ironclads and monitors, whatever successes they may be destined to achieve. We may add that Mr. Brierly had made his mark long before his admission to the society in Pall-mall, and was, in particular, well known by his sketches made when accompanying the Prince of Wales in his Eastern tour.

## CRYSTAL PALACE TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

The National Temperance League held its yearly festival at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. The number of persons admitted during the day was 62,280. By a special arrangement with the directors of the palace and the contractors for the refreshments supplied there, no intoxicating drink was to be sold. The company, nevertheless, seemed to enjoy themselves as much as they could have done with an ample supply of wine, beer, and spirits. Many thousands came in excursion parties by special railway trains from distant parts of England, some of these having arrived in London on Monday. Most of them, both men and women, came attired in the gay scarf, worn partly as a collar, which denotes their profession as total abstinents. The several orders, the Good Templars, Rechabites, Sons of the Phoenix, and Sons of Temperance, bore their proper regalia; and the Bands of Hope, consisting of young children, formed an interesting portion of the assemblage. The day's proceedings began with a breakfast in the terrace dining-room, after which there was a cricket-match between two temperance clubs. At noon, the Crystal Palace band, conducted by Mr. Manns, performed a concert of instrumental music in the Handel Orchestra. A grand meeting was held in the afternoon, in the central transept, to hear speeches from advocates of temperance principles. Mr. Samuel Bowley, of Gloucester, Vice-President of the National Temperance League, occupied the chair. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of New York; the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford; and the Rev. Newman Hall, of London. The boys of the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich, who came under the guidance of their commanding officer, Captain Barney, R.N., went through a series of athletic sports and exercises in the grounds, and exhibited feats of swimming and diving in the lakes. Their band also played a selection of music. The whole company found, in the different collections of beautiful and curious objects within the palace, the delightful walks of the park, and the various appliances for amusement there provided, enough to divert their minds. The most imposing part, however, of the day's entertainments, was the grand choral concert, in the Handel Orchestra, performed by 5000 children's voices selected from the provincial Bands of Hope, and combined for training by the Band of Hope Union. The scene, which is shown in our two-page Engraving, was remarkably effective. The children, all neatly dressed, all good and happy, decorated with the badges of their Order, were pleasant to see; and their singing, led by Mr. Frederick Smith, was more than pleasant to hear. In the evening there was an ascent of two balloons, and the grand fountains were set to play. A procession of all the Temperance Orders, arranged by Mr. J. Nicholson, was marshalled with its banners at five o'clock, but was interrupted by the thunderstorm, with heavy rain, which drove the members into the palace. This festival was, on the whole, most successful; and we do not think any well-disposed visitors to the Crystal Palace who may for themselves be accustomed to the moderate use of stimulating drink will grudge the total abstinents one day in the year at that place of popular resort, free from the traffic which they conscientiously regard with dread and detestation.

Sir Bernard Burke, in a letter to the *Times*, proposes the formation of County Loan Portrait Galleries. He writes as follows:—"The success of the Loan Portrait Galleries of South Kensington and Dublin suggests a more extended application of the idea—the formation of Local Loan Portrait Galleries in the chief towns of our most important counties, each county to exhibit portraits of personages of distinction, countymen by birth or parentage. Who can turn over the pages of our grand county histories, the folios of Surtees, Ormerod, Nichols, or Whitaker, and not at once admit that such Local Portrait Galleries could be easily formed? Yorkshire, Cheshire, Oxfordshire, Durham, Somersetshire, Lancashire, Kent, or Northumberland would each afford ample materials; and Devon is so rich in eminent personages born within her precincts that it required a whole volume by Prince to record her 'worthies.' Many a curious story of neglected biography would be illustrated, and many a distinguished name, associated with some stirring or national event, but now almost forgotten, would be advantageously recalled to people's minds. There would thus be diffused among all classes, the educated and the uneducated alike, a taste for and knowledge of the history of their country. From the peculiar pride which every Englishman feels in his own locality, from that feudal attachment which is still his characteristic, I am satisfied that if the plan I venture to suggest were once originated it would readily be carried out.—Dublin Castle, July 19."





"DRAKE TAKING THE SPANISH GALLEON CAPITANA, ONE OF THE ARMADA, TO TORBAY, JULY 22, 1588," BY G. W. BRIERLY  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.





"A HIGHLAND PASTORAL," BY P. R. MORRIS.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



### "A HIGHLAND PASTORAL."

The elements of this composition are simple enough, yet, withal, picturesque; they owe much, however, to that delicate perception of, and feeling for, the graceful in humble rustic life which imparts a poetical character to the representation that is appropriately expressed in the title, "A Pastoral." The scene is a Highland dell, embosomed among and screened by trees. It is a fine day in early spring, and the sunlight, glinting through the tree stems and foliage, stripes the undulations of the upper path to the dell. The spring flowers bloom, as they only will in such a place—in profuse clusters of lovely yellow, and blue, and violet over the graves where the leaves of many summers have drifted and died. Here, types also of rejuvenescence, and health, and joy, a happy little party of Highland lassies and children, with an infant, have collected; and here, again emblematical of young life and innocence, lambs have strayed, or perhaps have followed the children—as lambs will do, especially if, having been found weakly after birth, they have been more carefully protected in the shepherd's homestead. The subject, as we have said, is simple enough; yet by the painter's treatment, by the beauty of the group, the gracefulness of the incident, the pleasantness of the scene, and the associations which the whole is calculated to awaken, it acquires a poetic charm of pure idyllic sentiment. The picture (which we have engraved from the Royal Academy Exhibition) is worthy of its author, Mr. P. R. Morris, one of the most promising of our younger artists. It may be remembered that, after gaining the gold medal as a student of the Royal Academy, Mr. Morris commenced his public career with a series of pictures of religious subjects, particularly scenes on Calvary after the Crucifixion, which were regarded by Mr. Ruskin, ourselves, and others as among the most original works produced in our contemporary school; and the imaginative element is never absent, however diverse the themes the painter selects. Mr. Morris is now, we understand, studying at Paris; and if he derive the benefit, technically, which it may be expected that he will, the highest honours of his profession will be within his grasp.

### MUSIC.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of this establishment closed on Saturday last, with a performance of "L'Etoile du Nord," the cast having been almost identical with that recently noticed, including Madame Adelina Patti as Catarina, and M. Faure as the Czar, Madame Sinico having replaced Madame Monbelli as Prascovia. The National Anthem was sung, the first verse as a solo by Madame Patti, and the theatre is now being prepared for Mr. Boucault's approaching dramatic season.

Covent Garden Theatre opened for Italian opera, on March 26, with "Faust," the character of Margherita having been suddenly taken by that clever and versatile artist, Madame Sinico, in consequence of the illness of Mdle. Sessi, whose appearance was deferred until the following week. On April 2 Mdle. Emma Albani made her first appearance as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," with a decided success, that was enhanced by her subsequent performances of the same character, as Lady Henrietta, in "Martha," Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Gilda, in "Rigoletto," and Linda, in "Linda di Chamouni." Mdle. Brandt (another new engagement) was favourably received as Leonora, in "Fidelio," and Donna Elvira, in "Don Giovanni," without, however, making any very strong impression; and the same may be said of Madame Saar, who appeared as Donna Anna, in the opera just named, and as the Queen, in "Hamlet" (in which latter work the Ophelia of Mdle. Sessi, and, still more, the fine performance of M. Faure as the Prince, were the prominent features). Herr Koehler, also new to London, and likewise a German, displayed a sonorous bass voice and earnest dramatic power as Marcel in "Les Huguenots." Although not announced in the prospectus of the season, Madame Parepa-Rosa made a sudden reappearance as Donna Anna, in "Don Giovanni," on June 14, after several years' absence in America, and received a welcome which was justly due to her merit. Another appearance not promised in the programme was that of Mdle. Smeroschi, who performed but twice—as Adina, in "L'Elisir d'Amore." Of the new singers promised—Mdle. Zimmermann, Signor Dodoni, and Herr Verenrath—nothing has been heard.

The return of Madame Pauline Lucca, in April, and of Madame Adelina Patti, in May, and the repetition by each of several of their most successful performances, have been, as usual, prominent attractions during the season. Besides the singers already named, Madame Demerico-Lablache, Mdles. Scaldi, Dell' Anese, and Corsi; Signori Naudin, Nicolini, and Bettini, Mr. W. Morgan; Signori Graziani, Cotogni, Baggiolo, Capponi, Ciampi, Tagliafico, and others, have contributed more or less to the efficiency of the performances.

Of the novelties promised by Mr. Gye, only two have been forthcoming—Prince Poniatowski's new opera "Gelmina," produced on June 4, and heard but once afterwards, and that by Senor Gomez, entitled "Il Guarany," brought out on Thursday week and fully noticed in our last Number. This work was given three times. The revival of "Der Freischütz," with the splendid performance of Madame Lucca as Agata, and the rehearing of "L'Etoile du Nord," including the admirable singing of Madame Patti and M. Faure, were among the many agreeable incidents of the season.

The promise of "Lohengrin" and the revival of "Les Diamans de la Couronne" remain for possible future fulfilment. The non-production of the former could scarcely surprise those to whom its difficulties, especially in the choral writing, are known, and those who feel disappointment should bear in mind the fact that the lessee has to issue a prospectus before the commencement of the season, containing promises, made in perfect good faith, some of which are rendered impossible of fulfilment by after events.

The change of pitch—which was early in the season lowered to the French standard, and necessitated the introduction of some new wind instruments—at first somewhat impaired the orchestral effects, which, however, improved with that fusion which only time can effect. As principal and solo violin Mr. Carrodus has sustained his high reputation; and the conductors, Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani, have exerted their best efforts under the difficulties offered by a too great frequency of performance. The grand scenic and stage effects peculiar to this establishment were specially referred to in our last week's notice of "Il Guarany." These have also been as admirable as heretofore in the several grand operas that have been given during the season; and the long renown of Mr. A. Harris in this department continues to be deserved. Morning concerts in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, have again been given with success.

#### HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Benefit nights, the usual forerunners of the close of the season, have been prominent features in the week's arrangements at this establishment. Monday night was appropriated to Signor Italo Campanini, who repeated his performance as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given

again on Tuesday, including Mdle. Nilsson as Cherubino, and the lady took her benefit on Thursday, for which "Faust" was announced; "Semiramide" having been advertised for this (Saturday) evening, the closing night of the season. The production of "La Catarina" (Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne") is postponed to next year. A summary of the season will be given next week.

The annual public concert of the Royal Academy of Music took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday, when the students of that institution made a very favourable display of their proficiency in various branches of the art, especially in pianoforte-playing. Nine young ladies and gentlemen—Misses Whomes, Channell, F. Green, Conolly, Baglehole, and Chapman; and Mr. W. Fitton, Master H. Walker, and Mr. Ridgway—were heard in classical music, some pieces with orchestral accompaniment, others unaccompanied; and all manifested high powers of execution and cultivated taste. The playing of Miss Channell (in the first movement of Schumann's concerto) and of Miss Baglehole (in Mendelssohn's "Serenade and Allegro Gioioso") elicited special admiration. That the organ and the violin are successfully cultivated was proved by the clever performances of Miss Moultrie and Mr. W. Fitton on the former and Mr. Howard on the latter instrument. The progress of the students in composition was exemplified in a sacred part-song by Mr. Roberts, an anthem by Mr. H. Guy, part of an orchestral symphony by Mr. Eaton Fanning, and a clever "Festal Overture," composed by Mr. Wingham, in commemoration of the jubilee of the institution, which was celebrated on the 3rd inst. by a great public dinner, as already recorded. In solo singing there was a marked advance on former displays in this respect. The students by whom this was, more or less, evidenced were Misses Mayfield, Goode, and J. Jones; and Messrs. Howells, Pope, H. Guy, and Wadmore, and others who were associated in concerted pieces. Prizes of books, medals, &c., were distributed by Mrs. Gladstone to many successful students at Monday's concert. Previous to the distribution, an address of thanks to Mrs. Gladstone was read by Sir W. Sterndale-Bennett, the Principal of the Academy. Mr. John Hullah officiated as conductor.

To-day (Saturday) is fixed for the presentation of the testimonial to M. Gounod by members of the Royal Albert Hall choir—to take place in the Handel Festival orchestra at the Crystal Palace.

### THE THEATRES.

#### QUEEN'S.

On Monday a play, in three acts, stated to be "new and original," by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced, with Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann in the leading parts. It is entitled "Dead or Alive," and is not without interest. The story is connected with that of the Empire, and the time at which it opens is the eve of the Battle of Austerlitz. The Count de Maurienne is a Colonel of Cuirassiers (Mr. Bandmann), who gladly anticipates the glory of the coming fight; but the Countess (Mrs. Bandmann) indulges in all the fears of a wife, and manages to have him employed by the Emperor on a diplomatic service, that he may thus escape the dangers of the day. At first the husband submits to the indignity; but, asking the advice of the Marquis de Laval (Mr. George Rignold), the latter undertakes the mission, and the gallant Colonel is found at his post in the fatal conflict. He is supposed to have been killed in it; but in reality he survives, and for eighteen years is incarcerated in several lunatic asylums as a madman assuming the name of the deceased hero. At length he succeeds in hearing news of his wife, who, he learns, had married the Marquis de Laval, and afterwards died, leaving his daughter Mélanie, who is also personated by Mrs. Bandmann, and with whom he has an interview. Dr. Feldheim, a young physician (Mr. H. Vernon), has charge of his case, and, still believing him to be a madman, counsels Mélanie to humour his delusion, that they may the more easily conduct him back to his asylum. She does so, and thus brings herself into a misrelation with the poor, suffering man, whose indignation is great when he finds that his own daughter has been used to decoy him into confinement. He even curses her—an extremity which is wrong in point of art, seeing that an explanation and reconciliation are intended, which take place without any withdrawal of the malediction. Let Mr. Taylor look to this, and, in revising the play, expunge the passage. When seated in her own boudoir, however, Mélanie reflects on what had passed between them in the carriage, and, examining a box of jewels belonging to her mother, finds the diamonds and the inscription which he had described as his gift to the deceased Countess. Duplicates of the doctor's certificate, of which one copy had been furtively burned by the Marquis de Laval, are found in an old knapsack, and these confirm the convictions suggested by the diamonds. Mélanie and Doctor Feldheim hasten to the asylum, and, with some difficulty, regain the confidence of the Colonel, who previously, in his despair, had attempted suicide. A comic underplot, between Simonneau, a notary's clerk (Mr. R. Cathcart), and Marenga, a vivandière (Miss E. Carrington), relieves somewhat the dreariness of the general plot; but the wit displayed is rather poor. The situations between the husband and wife, and the father and daughter, are, on the whole, interesting and pathetic, though rather painful and even revolting in a few of the details; they furnish, however, opportunities for powerful acting. The piece, altogether, was favourably received, and will be found available as a portion of the repertoire of Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann.

A handsome granite cross is about to be erected in Killerton Park, Devon, at the cost of several gentlemen of the county, in memory of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

The foundation-stone of a new free library for Blackburn has been laid by the Mayor—Mr. Feilden, M.P., and Mr. Hornby, M.P., being in attendance. The cost of the building will be about £10,000.

Mr. Henry Otley writes to state that, in our notice, last week, of his new book "On the Errors and Mischief of Modern Diplomacy," we make use of an expression which puts an erroneous interpretation upon his views, when condemning the inconvenience, in regard to treaties in course of negotiation, of the "debating of every proposal in the two Houses at Westminster." Mr. Otley points out that, whilst advocating the recurrence to the ancient constitutional practice of consulting Parliament on these matters, he did so under reserve of the altered circumstances attendant upon the publication of Parliamentary debates, now tacitly permitted. He shows that at page 48 of his work he writes as follows:—"We can quite understand that to publicly discuss, item by item, the progress of a treaty which is yet the subject of negotiation, might be very inconvenient, and attended by injurious results, but we can anticipate no ill consequences from an open and ample consideration of the whole matter being had, when provisionally settled, and apart from the conflict of purpose and opinion which marked its progress to completion." We readily supply the explanation asked of us,

### PRINCE ARTHUR ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Prince Arthur presided, last Saturday, at a conference on technological examinations at the Society of Arts. His Royal Highness received distinguished support, the assembly including the Lord Chancellor, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord de L'Isle, Lord Alfred Churchill, Lord H. Lennox, Sir J. Pakington, General Eardley Wilmot, Admiral Ommanney, Colonel Strange, Captain Donnelly, R.E., Captain D. Galton, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Mr. H. Cole, C.B., and others.

In the report of the council it was stated that if this country was efficiently to maintain its manufacturing supremacy in the markets of the world, the technical education of our artisans must be improved, and the council of the Society of Arts were of opinion that technological examinations (which do not form part of the systems either of the Universities or of the Government) would be of great use in furtherance of this end. The council had had before them a proposal by Captain Donnelly, that the Society of Arts should establish examinations in the science and technology of the various arts and manufactures of this country, and they proposed to hold the first technological examination in 1873, when the subjects would be life manufacture of cotton and paper.

His Royal Highness, on rising to address the assembly, was greeted with loud applause. He said:—

Gentlemen,—When first asked to take the chair at this conference I felt some hesitation at accepting the responsibility. The subject is one which has of late years much engaged public attention, and I should have preferred some one presiding who was better acquainted with the details of the subject. One of the chief reasons, however, which induced me to assist this undertaking as far as lay in my power was the fact—known to you all—that the late lamented Prince Consort constantly endeavoured to advance the application of science and art to industry; or, as he termed it, that they should form the conscious regulators of productive industry. As a clearer exposition of this fact I hope I may be allowed to read an extract from one of his addresses:—"The courage and spirit of enterprise with which an immense amount of capital is embarked in industrial pursuits, and the skill and indefatigable perseverance with which they are carried on in this country, cannot but excite universal admiration; but in all our operations, whether agricultural or manufacturing, it is not we who operate, but the laws of nature which we have set in operation. It is, then, of the highest importance that we should know these laws in order to know what we are about, and the reason why certain things are which occur daily under our hand, and which course we are to pursue with regard to them. Without such knowledge we are condemned to one of three states—either we merely go on to do things just as our fathers did, and for no better reason than because they did them so; or, trusting to some personal authority, we adopt at random the recommendation of some specious—in a speculative hope that it may answer; or lastly—and this is the most favourable case—we ourselves improve upon certain processes, but this can only be the result of an experience hardly earned and dearly bought, and which, after all, can only embrace a comparatively short space of time and a small number of experiments. From none of these causes can we hope for much progress, for the mind, however ingenious, has no materials to work with, and remains so in presence of phenomena the causes of which are hidden from it. But these laws of nature—these Divine laws—are capable of being discovered and understood, and of being taught and made our own. This is the task of science; and, whilst science discovers and teaches the laws, art teaches their application. No pursuit is, therefore, too insignificant not to be capable of becoming the subject both of a science and an art." But to return to the question now before us, I understand the matter to be this: The Society of Arts are endeavouring to encourage among those who are practically employed in various industries the study of art, and an accurate knowledge of those applications in each branch of manufacture. The society will not attempt to teach the practice of these arts; their object is to lay a sound foundation of all the principles on which those practices may be carried out to the best advantage. The society wishes and desires to give certificates, prizes, and scholarships to those who show that to a practical knowledge and skill as workmen they have added an accurate knowledge of natural principles. In this matter I am certain the necessity and the desirableness of combining scientific principles with practice will be seen by all. The only thing, and it seems to me a curious one, is that we are now beginning to think of undertaking it. The machinery for these examinations already exists; in fact, the skeleton of industrial universities is ready to our hands. What we require now is funds to clothe it with, and give it life, to enable it to carry out its work, and to obtain sufficient prizes to encourage the society and to reward the deserving youth of the country. If others would do what Sir Joseph Whitworth has done, by his noble endowment for mechanical engineering, we may soon hope to see our most sanguine expectations realised.

The Lord Chancellor moved the first resolution, which approved of the proposed scheme of technological examinations, and considered it well worthy of support, with the view of meeting the admitted great deficiency in technical knowledge in this country. His Lordship expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing the Society of Arts embarking on a new ocean of discovery in connection with the intellectual progress of this country. He congratulated the society upon having his Royal Highness among them, not only as the representative of Royalty, but as one who—as belonging to the most scientific corps in the British Army, the Royal Engineers—had gone through all the grades of science and technicality. It was not either the less remarkable to know that they were indebted to an officer of the same corps for developing the work they were now about to engage in. To the activity and exertions of the late Prince Consort the society owed a great deal; for when it had, as it were, sunk low in the estimation of the public, the Prince Consort, seeing that some stimulus was wanting, applied himself to revive the institution.

Dr. L. Playfair, M.P., seconded the resolution, and it was agreed to.

Sir J. Pakington moved the next resolution, which directed the formation of a committee consisting of the masters of the City companies, the leading manufacturers and scientific professors, and the members of the Society of Arts.

Lord de L'Isle seconded the resolution, and it was agreed to.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks to his Royal Highness brought the proceedings to a close.

A melancholy occurrence took place at Twickenham on Friday week. An elderly maiden lady named Hough, of Highshot House, sister of the Rev. Mr. Hough, the Vicar of Ham, whilst taking a walk in her garden, was attacked by a swarm of bees, which settled on the top of her head. One of the swarm stung her behind the ear. The result was remarkable, as the lady sickened, and was soon afterwards seized with paralysis, from the effects of which she died within a very short period.

A woman, styling herself "the Hon. Mrs. H. Treherne," has been the object of popular fury at Leicester. A short time ago she settled down in the town, gave liberal orders to tradesmen, and promised a stained-glass window to the Roman Catholic Chapel and £1000 towards a new chancel for the same building. Meanwhile, without paying for anything, she was sending goods which she obtained to a London confederate. Suspicion was aroused and inquiries made, which showed the people of Leicester that they had been duped, and on Monday, on it being known that the woman was about to quit the town, a crowd assembled at the railway station and there pelted her with rotten eggs, knocked her down, and trampled upon her. She was rescued by the police, but not until she had been badly bruised.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD SOUTHAMPTON.

The Right Hon. Charles FitzRoy, third Baron Southampton, of Southampton, Hampshire, died on the 16th inst., at his residence in Audley-square. His Lordship was born Sept. 28, 1804, the elder son of George Ferdinand, second Baron Southampton, by his second wife, Frances Isabella, second daughter of Lord Robert Seymour, and grand-daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford; and was directly descended from the ducal house of Grafton. He succeeded his father as third Baron June 14, 1810, and was appointed, in 1867, Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire. Lord Southampton married, first, Feb. 23, 1826, Harriet, only daughter of the late Hon. Henry FitzRoy Stanhope, by whom, who died Oct. 23, 1860, he had no issued and, secondly, Feb. 25, 1862, Ismay Catherine, daughter of the late Walter Nugent, Esq., Baron of the Austrian Empire, by whom he leaves two sons, of whom the elder, Charles Henry, born May 11, 1867, is now fourth Lord Southampton; and three daughters.

SIR WILLIAM BARRINGTON, BART.  
Sir William Hartigan Barrington, third Baronet, of Limerick, died at his seat, Glenstal, on the 14th inst. He was born Oct. 4, 1815, the eldest son of Sir Matthew Barrington, second Baronet, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of William Hartigan, Esq., of Dublin; and was grandson of Sir Joseph Barrington, first Baronet, the founder of the hospital in Limerick which bears his name. Sir William completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1841. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, and served at one time the office of High Sheriff. He married, March 14, 1859, Elizabeth Olivia, second daughter of Henry Darley, Esq., by whom he leaves two daughters, Charlotte Jessie and Mary Louisa Olivia. Dying thus, without male issue, he is succeeded in the baronetcy (which he himself inherited in 1861) by his only brother, now Sir Croker Barrington, fourth Baronet.

THE HON. BARON HUGHES.

The Hon. Henry George Hughes, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, died on the 22nd inst. Called to the Bar in 1834, he rose rapidly into practice in the Courts of Equity, and obtained a silk gown in 1844. His practice was very great, especially in the Rolls Court, where he held briefs in all the most important cases of his time. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and sat in Parliament for the county of Longford from 1856-7. In 1858, on the return of the Whigs to power, he resumed the office of Solicitor-General, and in 1859 was raised to the Bench. As a Judge he was esteemed not only for his great legal acquirements and his sound common-sense, but also for his courtesy of manner and kindness of heart. Baron Hughes married Sarah, daughter of Major L'Estrange, and leaves two daughters, the elder of whom, Anna, is wife of the Right Hon. Michael Morris, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

LADY LOUISA CORNWALLIS.

Lady Louisa Cornwallis died, on the 18th inst., at her residence, Charles-street, Berkeley-square. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 24, 1801, the second daughter and coheir of Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis, by Louisa, his wife, daughter and coheir of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, K.T., and was grand-daughter of the famous Marquis Cornwallis, so distinguished in America, India, and Ireland. Lady Louisa's sisters, the other coheir of the last Marquis Cornwallis—viz., Jane, Lady Braybrooke; Jemima, Countess of St. Germans; Lady Mary Ross, and Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis—are all dead, except the youngest.

MR. H. TIDEY.

We have to record with regret the death, on the 21st inst., of Mr. Henry Tidey, long a distinguished member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. In the early part of his career Mr. Tidey confined himself principally to painting portraits in water colours, and was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Since his election as a member of the institute, however, he devoted himself almost exclusively to painting subject-pictures. These were either illustrations of various poets, Scriptural themes, fanciful female groups, or single figures, or subjects from child-life; but all were marked by graceful and pure poetic feeling, if somewhat conventional in treatment. "The Last of the Abencerrages" and other works by the artist have been engraved in our pages. Examples of the painter are in the collections of her Majesty, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. F. Fuller, and other eminent collectors. Mr. Tidey was a vice-president of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, at whose reunions he delivered some admirable lectures on Beauty and kindred subjects; he was also a member of the committee of the new British Institution.

The examination of students' works submitted from night classes for drawing and from schools of art in competition for payments and prizes has just been concluded. From 397 night classes, 56,016 works have been received; from 114 schools of art 73,226 works have been sent up; making a grand total of 129,242 drawings, models, or paintings which have been executed in the classes during the year ending in April last. This is an increase over 1871 of 19,051 works. These works were first submitted to a preliminary examination, each school being taken separately by a committee of examiners, who awarded 1100 third-grade prizes, and at the same time selected from the mass 1208 of the best and most-advanced works for reference to the national competition, in which all the schools of art in the country compete with one another. Ten gold, twenty-five silver, and sixty bronze medals have been awarded, together with a number of prizes of books. The prize works of this competition, together with as many of the other competing works as space could be found for, are exhibited in the western gallery on the ground floor of the South Kensington Museum, where they will remain open to the inspection of persons interested in art-education and the public until September.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

L. of Brussels.—We are so overwhelmed by similar contributions that we cannot, at the moment, make any promise.

DR. SCHNEIDER.—Truly, your proposed line of play for White in the game between Messrs. Malm and Johnson, by 19. Q takes K B P (ch), would have been a more expeditious and more elegant mode of administering the coup de grace.

TASMANIA.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. VIII, March 9, is correct.

LYNDON, G. C., and Others.—See notice to "Harvard," in our last.

H. KENT.—We have ordered the Paper to be sent to you; but in future when you require a copy you must apply to the publisher.

F. H. NEVILLE.—Many thanks for your obliging attention.

H. KENT.—DANTE, LULMAN, E. G. F.—Received, with thanks.

G. WILLIAMS, Lincoln's Inn.—Your course is to join the St. George's Chess Club; for which purpose you have only to communicate your wish to Mr. R. Hampton, 20, King-street, St. James's, and he will immediately put you in the way to gratify it.

B. TAYLOR, Woodside, Windsor.—1. We cannot answer such questions by post. 2. The rule is this, "If the King of either player is placed in check and the check is not announced or discovered until one or more moves have been played, all moves subsequently made must be retraced, and the player who ought to have announced the check must make some other move." See Chess Praxis, Regulation xii., page 20.

DELICUS.—The Vienna Schachzeitung is published on the 1st and 16th of every month. We trust, for the sake of the proprietors as well as for the sake of its readers, that the solutions of the chess problems will always be published within a fortnight of the publication of the problems.

T. H. B., the Hague.—Yes; you are quite right regarding No. 1480.

HENRY T. YOUNG.—Too true; and, what is worse, a third, by 1. B to Q 3rd (ch), &c. Is it not so?

RITTER, Hon. Secretary.—We have received no official particulars whatever of the chess play at the Crystal Palace or at the two clubs named. We are much obliged, therefore, by your courtesy in sending us some notice of what took place.

E. SIMONOT.—Your Problemes Graphiques are very acceptable. The other portion of your polite communication has been acknowledged by letter.

A LOOKER-ON is thanked for his consideration in sending the four games recorded by himself and friends.

B. Melbourne.—The Leader, for which we are much indebted, now reaches us with commendable punctuality.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1481 has been received from Auburn, Our Dodd—M. P.—Sigma—O. M.—Roland—Box and Cox—Toad and Frog—Robert—Keith and Kate—Willy—Edward—J. W. P.—H. P. K.—T. W., of Canterbury—Boz—Medicus—Trip—Felix—A. Wood—H. T.—Hermes—R. W. G.—Nemo—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—Civis—Try—Adrian—B. T. L.—Savney—Arbiter—S. B. R.—Geordie—Pibald—St. Clair—J. V. Hodson—Henry and Emily Fran., of Lyons—Sweet William—Miranda and Ferdinand—Simple—Argus—N. C.—F. C. S.—J. P.—Brydale—Volpome—T. Joyce—Egbert—Dennis—Charley—Great Mogul—Barney—Dewsbury—W. F. W.—H. K.—W. S. P.—Randolph—Biddy—Escalus—R. T. C.—J. N.—Vanguard—Annette—M. M.—Dante—R. B. Searle.

\*\*\* The first list of those who have solved the Knight's Tour and very many answers to correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1482.

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K takes R, or *	3. Q gives mate, accordingly.	
2. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K takes Kt, or K to K 3rd		

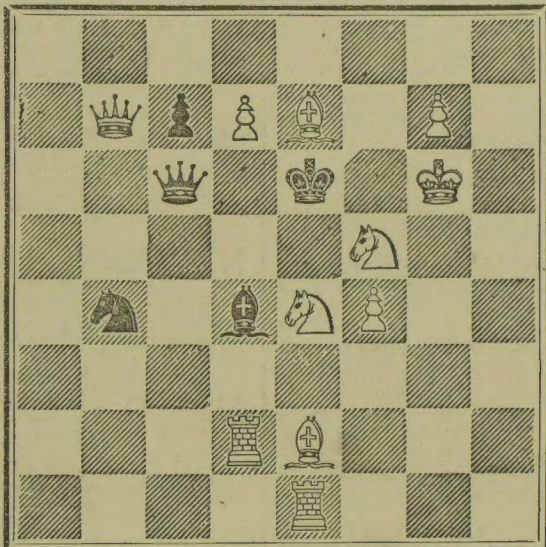
\*1. If he takes the Rook with his Bishop, or move his Kt or advance his Q Pawn, White mates him next move.

2. Kt to K Kt 6th Any move.  
3. Kt, or R, or Q gives mate, accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1483.

By Mr. F. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game in the Match now playing between the Oxford Club and the Cambridge Staunton Club.—(Spanish Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F. Neville, C. S. Club.)	BLACK (Mr. Gray, O. Club.)	WHITE (Mr. F. Neville, C. S. Club.)	BLACK (Mr. Gray, O. Club.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Here, also, Kt to Kt 5th appears to us a more efficient course of action.	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	16. P takes Kt	Kt takes K B P
4. Castles	B to Q 4th	17. P takes P	Q takes P
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	18. P takes P	B takes P (ch)
6. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	19. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 4th
7. Kt takes K P	Castles	20. Q to K B 4th	Q to Q 4th
8. P to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	21. B to K 3rd	K R to K sq
9. P to K B 4th	B to K 3rd	22. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q 3rd
10. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q B 4th (ch)	23. Q to K R 6th	P to Q B 4th
11. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. K Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B sq
12. Q to Q 3rd		25. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to K 3rd
Good. White has now a free and well-developed opening for attack, the only defect in it being the immobility of the officers on the Queen's side.		26. Q R to K sq	B to Q Kt 4th
13. P to K B 5th	P to Q B 4th	27. P to Q B 4th	B takes P
14. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th	28. Q to K R 4th	
15. P to K B 6th		An ingenious move, and quite decisive; for if Black attempt to save the threatened Bishop, he loses continuously by his adversary playing Kt to K Kt 5th. At this point, therefore, Mr. Gray resigned.	
We should have preferred Kt to Kt 5th. The move in the text seems premature.			

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game is one played in the Challenge Cup Tourney which we mentioned last week.—(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Owen.)	WHITE (Mr. Wisker.)	BLACK (Mr. Owen.)	WHITE (Mr. Wisker.)
1. P to K 3rd	P to K 4th	22. K Kt takes Q P	P to K Kt 6th
2. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	23. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes R P (ch)
3. B to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q 3rd	24. K to R sq	Kt to K R 5th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	25. Q R to K sq	Kt takes Kt
5. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 5th	26. B takes Kt	B to K Kt 4th
6. B to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th	27. B takes B	Q takes B
7. Castles	Kt to K R 3rd	28. P to K B 3rd	Q to K 4th
P to K 5th looks tempting; but we think Mr. Wisker was prudent in not yielding to the temptation.		29. P to Q 4th	P to K 5th
8. P to Q 3rd	Castles	30. R takes P	R takes R
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. R takes R	Kt to K B 2nd
10. Kt to Q B 2nd	P to K B 4th	32. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to Kt sq
11. Kt to Q 2nd		33. P to Q 5th	Kt to K R 3rd
Fearing the oncoming of the adverse King's Pawn, and consequent loss of an officer.		34. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	Kt to Kt 2nd
12. B to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq	35. Q to K 6th	R to B 3rd
13. K R to K sq	Q to K Kt 4th	36. P to Q 5th	Kt to K B 4th
14. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to R sq	37. Q takes R (ch)	K to Kt sq, and
15. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to R 4th	Mr. Owen gave mate in two moves.	
16. P takes Q P	Q B P takes P		
17. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 5th		
18. R to K 2nd	Kt to K B 4th		
19. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th		
20. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
21. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq		

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Granville Leveson Proby, Earl of Carysfort, late of Glenart Castle, Ireland; Eton Hall, Hunts; and 13, Grosvenor-crescent, Middlesex, was proved in London, on the 19th ult., under £100,000 personality, by his relict, the Right Hon. Dowager Countess of Carysfort, the sole executrix and sole legatee, his Lordship having devised and bequeathed to her Ladyship all his real and personal estate. The will is brief, and bears date Nov. 27, 1868; and his Lordship died May 18 last, aged forty-seven, without issue. He is succeeded by his brother William, fifth Earl of Carysfort.

The will of John Peel, Esq., M.P., late of Middleton Hall, Tamworth, Warwickshire, was proved in the registry at Birmingham, on the 10th ult., under £300,000 personality, by Charles Peel, his eldest son; and Edward Stanley Heywood, his son-in-law, banker, of Manchester; power being reserved to Esther Peel, the relict, to prove hereafter. The will is dated July 29, 1864, and a codicil July 22, 1868; and the testator died April 2, 1872, aged sixty-eight. He has bequeathed to the Rev. H. V. Hodge, M.A., £200 as a mark of his admiration of his gentleness, simplicity, and goodness. To Mr. J. F. Woods, of Tamworth, surgeon, £100, in recognition of his unvarying kindness and attention to the testator and his family, whether in illness or in health. To his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. A. Dewar, the husband of his late daughter Adelaide (who died in 1868), he leaves a life interest in £15,000 and the principal to their children. He directs that his freeholds should be sold. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £10,000 and a life interest over £30,000, and has made a liberal provision for his six daughters. He leaves to his wife a sum of £300, to be distributed by her amongst his servants in such manner as she may think proper. The residue of his property he leaves equally amongst his four sons—Charles, Edmund, Gerald, and Sydney.

The will of Robert Gladstone, Esq., late of the city of Manchester, merchant, who died May 1 last, at the age of sixty-one, was proved in the registry at Manchester, on the 12th ult., by Murray Gladstone, Esq., his brother, of Manchester, merchant, the acting executor, power being reserved to his relict and Robert Francis Gladstone, his son, to prove hereafter. The personality was sworn under £140,000 in the United Kingdom. The testator was the third surviving son of the late Robert Gladstone, of Liverpool. The will bears date Jan. 31, 1866, and a codicil, 1871. He bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, and a life interest over £50,000, which sum, after her decease, is to be divided equally amongst their children; and divides the residue of his property into six equal parts—one to his son Robert, one to his son William, and the remaining four-sixths amongst his other children. He directs that his executors shall, within twelve months after his decease, close and dispose of all his engagements and interest in commerce and shipping.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following list of pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1872, and charged upon the Civil List, has been issued:—

Sir William Fothergill Cooke, Knight, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of the telegraphic system into this country, £100.

Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth de Morgan, in consideration of the distinguished merits of her late husband, the late Augustus de Morgan, as a mathematician, £50.

Miss Marie Francois Catherine Doetyer Corboux, in consideration of her researches in sacred literature and attainments in the learned languages, £30.

The Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose Scrivener, in recognition of his services in connection with Biblical criticism, and in aid of the publication of his works, £100.

Mrs. Caroline Mary Stopford, widow of Major George Montagu Stopford, of the Royal Engineers, in consideration of the distinguished military services of her father, Field Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne, £150.

Miss Selina Henrietta Burgoyne, in consideration of the distinguished military services of her father, Field Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne, £75.

The Misses Susan, Mary, and Eleanor Robertson, in addition to the pensions of £50 each which they already hold in consideration of the eminent literary merit, as an historian, of their grandfather, £50.

Mrs. Rose Gray, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Gray, as one of the first projectors of railways, £80.

Mrs. Helen Lemon, in consideration of the literary services of her late husband, Mr. Mark Lemon, £100.

Mrs. Mary Ann Thorpe, in consideration of the labours of her late husband, Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, in connection with Anglo-Saxon literature, £80.

Mrs. Emma Meyer, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Dr. John Meyer, as superintendent of the hospital at Smyrna during the Crimean War, and afterwards of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, £60.

Mr. Joseph Stevenson, in consideration of his services in connection with historical literature, £100.

Mr. Thomas Wright, in addition to the pension of £65 granted in 1865, in recognition of his literary merits, £35.

Miss Sarah Fanny Mayne, in consideration of the personal services of her late father, Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., to the Crown, and of the faithful performance of his duties to the public, £90.

Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Wood, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. William Wood, as the inventor of the process of weaving carpets by machinery, £70.

Miss Emily Southwood Smith, in addition to the pension of £60 a year awarded in 1868, on account of the valuable and gratuitous services of her father, the late Dr. Southwood Smith, £30.

Total, £1200.

At Camden Park, Chiselmhurst, on Tuesday, the Emperor Napoleon, replying to an address presented by a Sunday school to which he had lent the use of the grounds, expressed himself greatly interested in the education of the young. His Majesty also adverted with pleasure to the manner in which he had been everywhere received in England.

Mauldeth Hall, Burnage, the residence of the late Bishop of Manchester, has been sold to Mr. W. Romaine Callender for £14,500, the amount of the reserve bid put in by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at the recent attempt to dispose of the mansion by auction.—The St. Leonard's-hill estate, near Windsor, one of the most important seats in the district, with 296 acres of finely-timbered forest land, and a small residence called St. Leonard's Dale, the property of Comte d'Harcourt, have been sold by auction for £59,100.—Astley's Theatre and Amphitheatre was put up, on Tuesday, for sale by public auction at the London Mart. The first bidding was by Mr. E. T. Smith of £5000; £6500 was offered, and the property was eventually bought in at £10,000 on behalf of the owner, Mrs. Batty.



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